The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. .. „ 8
Quarter y .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

VOL. III. NO. 137 BOMBAY: THURSDAY JUNE 10, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June				
12th „	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Jhasa Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	15th June	27th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	16th June	28th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 20

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	30th June	....
City of Lahore†	6947	23rd June	....

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.
†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH TIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B. 2

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
'LINGA," 2,185, Friday 11th June. †Direct.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "KASARA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 11th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.
FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 11th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 16th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR RANGOON.
S. S. "ELGIN," on or about 11th instant calling at Tuticorin.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
10th June 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be bertned in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 23

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME
Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-
The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.
Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the
Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 38,009,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 19,800,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

No excuse for the pale and anæmic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood courr ing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks bright and clear eyes. D. 17

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle and

531—2. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MASSAGING by trained Nurse at own or patient's residence. Terms very moderate. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 900

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors, who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries. Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WE are SPECIALISTS in the Design of CYCLES. We offer at Rs. 75 the ALL INDIA CYCLE which cannot be beaten by machines costing 25 per cent more.

Write for specification to

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,

New Queen's Road,

Bombay.

Telephone:—No. 2180.

Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.

5

WANTED.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—

MANAGER,

795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.

Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.

DHOBLE & Co.,

673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED—For the Jullundur Municipality a Health Officer on Rs. 250-10-300, one with the Diploma of Public Health preferred. The applicant must be an energetic man prepared to devote his whole time to the work, and will not be permitted to undertake any private practice.

Application should be made in person with a copy of testimonials &c., to the CIVIL SURGEON. 192

WANTED.

WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—PUPILS, either Parsee or Indian Ladies to learn Music, Plain and Fancy Needlework in all its branches. Terms very moderate. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE strong in English as HEAD MASTER, pay Rs. 100—5—125. Apply stating S. L. or see personally before 15th to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 953

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—One SECONDHAND SIZING MACHINE with 60" cylinder as good as new. Cylinder alone also required. Apply with specification stating price to "Textile" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 948

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—

DR. CARR,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

WANTED SITUATION by a MOTOR MECHANIC DRIVER. Excellent references, has driven cars in London and Paris and in chief towns in India. Expert in Rolls-Royce chasis. Apply GOSAMI, 2, Gowalia Tank Road. 928

WANTED.—For the Agra College a Temporary Professor of Political Economy, pay Rs. 250 per mensem.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to SECRETARY Agra College Committee. 165

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well established Life Office (British), for Bombay and up-country. Liberal remunerations offered to really energetic persons. Apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 940

WANTED a PARSI SALESMAN or CANVASSER for Wines, Spirits, Cologne Water, Tinctures and Spirituous Preparations. One knowing correspondence preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 931

WANTED—1. English knowing hand, able to book consignments of sleepers and other timber from and to different Railway stations on different lines. Should be well conversant with the names of the Railway Stations and Railway Tariff.

1. English and Gujarati knowing hand, able to keep regular accounts and to audit Branch Firm accounts.

1. A Mechanic, acquainted with Saw Mill works. Able to supervise cutting works and labour.

Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOTANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE.—SPRINGER SPANIELS DOG PUPS from imported parents; good sporting strain, born 6th April, Rs. 50 each.

Major POTTINGER,

946 Bhuj, Cutch.

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

TO LET—BUNGALOWS on the Parel Hill. Apply:—

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,

952 Esplanade Cross Road.

ROOM furnished or unfurnished with Board for Young Lady. Terms Rs. 50 p.m. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

269/371, Hornby Road, Bombay. 917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 41st Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1914, at Rs. 40 per whole Share and at Rs. 10 per quarter Share (free of Income-Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1915, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on 8th June, 1915, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1915. 957

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.

The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date, tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,

Harbour Branch Extension,

Carlton House, Outram Road,

534 Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Mr. NANU N. BHARUCHA and Mr. SHAVAKSHA COWASJI KHAMBATTA, carrying on business as landing, shipping and forwarding agents at Prince's Dock, Bombay, under the style or firm of NANU N. BHARUCHA has been dissolved as from the 31st day of July, 1914. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Nanu N. Bharucha.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,

Attorneys for Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha.

7th June 1915. 936

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of the late NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, of Grant Buildings, Bombay, and of Hyderabad Deccan, must be preferred in writing to the undersigned at their Office 14, K. Hummum Street within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Estate shall not be responsible for claims of which no notice shall have been received as aforesaid.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1915.

MERWANJI KOLA ROMER BILIMORIA & CO.,

Solicitors, to the Estate of the late Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur.

890

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day taken over the MANAGING AGENCY of the EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, and all communications intended for the Company should be addressed to us.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

Taj Buildings,

Wallace Street,

Bombay, 8th June, 1915.

950

ROLL OF HONOUR,

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

WILL any one, who knows of any old boy of above college who is serving in any branch of H. M. Forces; kindly communicate all available details to the Principal or the Editor of Constantia, La MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow. 955

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned the agents of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING CO., LTD., do hereby give notice to the public that we have commenced working our mill from the 3rd June, 1915. If anybody has any claim against the Company, are requested to apply to us for settlement of their account.

905 LALGIR MALJI & CO.

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you. 894

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned has changed his name from ISIDORO JACOB MARIAN COUTO to JAMES MERWIN COUTTS.

ISIDORO JACOB MARIAN COUTO.

Dated 13th May 1915. 954

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 52, Meclows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 10 June at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Company's Act IX of 1890 etc., unclaimed Parcels and Luggage consisting of Bales full pressed cotton, Bale of Long cloth, Bale of superior, Dhoties, Cases of Cricket bats, Aniline dyes, big cask oil, bags of toor, photo materials, scented oils, brushes packages of white dry zinc powders, vichy waters, soaps, bicycles, gunnies, lead blocks, trunks, brass and copper ware, old clothing, betelnut, bag of ramduna, Singerophones bundle of hides bundle of leather etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their auction Rooms Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, TO-DAY, the 10th instant, the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry and leather, hatstands, chest of drawers, cupboards, almiras, bedsteads, dressing and writing tables, meatsafes, commodes, marble tables, bed-room sofas, glass large and small show cases, folding screens, sideboards, clothes and hanging press, &c.

Property of a gentleman:—

1 gent's second-hand cycle.

BAILEY, & Co.,

Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

Bombay, 10th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Cala Night is To-Night & Change

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.

LITTLE MONA

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

Our Choice Cinema

A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY

A Profoundly Pathetic Drama in 3 Parts,

MAX LINDER

Melodrama (Comedy).

"LITTLE JOE" (Acrobatic).

Seen on the Cinema (Comic).

Saturday June 12th

Opening Debut of the

LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY

POPULAR PRICES.

Booking at ROSE & Co.

At 6-30 10 p.m.

GAIETY. EDWARD THEATRE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD

The finest picture palace in Bombay.

BUNGLING BUNKS' BUNCO

AND

THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM

Two of the best pictures ever seen by you.

THE LAST 2 NIGHTS.

FIRST 12,000 FEET OF

THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Ft. — — — 30 PARTS.

2 SHOWS AT 6-45 & 10.

Popular Prices.

VICTOR CINEMA EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

6 p.m. EXCELSIOR. 9-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.

Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast.

NEXT SATURDAY JUNE 12th

THE BANDMANN VARIETY

AND

COMEDY SKETCH Co.

MISS MAY YATES (from the Palace Theatre, London.)

MISS DOROTHEA TEMPLE (from the Shaftsbury Theatre.)

THE 3 ROSSLYN SISTERS (from the Hippodrome, London.)

MISS NELLY LOMAS (The daintiest of dancers.)

MR. TOM PAYNE (From George Edwardes Companies.)

Mr. A. G. SPRY The Cosmopolitan Comedian.

Mr. GORDON STAMFORD The Musical Director.

Mr. FRED. COYNE (From the Bandmann Opera Co.)

The first programme will include the great Music Hall Sketches.

The first programme will include the great Music Hall Sketches.

"A SAVAGE ENCOUNTER" as played by Miss Yates in The Palace Theatre, London.

"A RESTAURANT EPISODE." Alfred Lester's phenomenal success. Played by Tom Payne & Miss Temple.

POPULAR PRICES.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan,) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,

Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Henkow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,

Post Box No. 84. Agent.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth Rs.	Paper Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War by Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1-14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie

"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.

The Fighting Retreat to Paris.

Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments

The Campaign of Sedan 40 Years ago.

In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.

The Russian Advance.

The Fleets at War.

How the War Began.

Great Battles of the World.

Air-Craft in War.

A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History. German Diplomacy.

The Red Cross in War.

"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.

British Regiment at the Front.

The Campaign round Liege.

Hacking through Belgium.

Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.

Great Men of the Great War.

The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.

The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

Prepared by

The Abiathar P'armaceutical Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,

Chief Agents,

17-19, Church Gate Street,

Fort, Bombay.

After setrenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B-4

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.

Kashgar	Rivers	London
City of London	Elliott	Birkenhead
Bassano	Boxhall	Hull

DEPARTURES.

June 9.

Saima	Rasmusan	Bangkok

The following steamers have entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer	Tycho	for	Port Said and London
,,	Singu	for	Rangoon, etc.
,,	Aymeric	for	Madras, etc.
,,	St. Patrick	for	Colombo

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 8th instant.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malwa with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

S. S. Bassano:—The steamer Bassano, 2,763 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived here yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 27th May last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain H. N. Rivers, arrived here yesterday from London, having left that port on the 18th May last, with a general cargo of goods on board.

S. S. City of London:—The steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain Arthur J. Elliott, arrived here yesterday from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 18th May last, via Port Said and Suez, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Merchant Prince:—The steamer Merchant Prince, 2,020 tons, Captain Thomas Ord, will sail to-day for London, via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macalister:—The steamer Clan Macalister, 3,064 tons, Captain J. W. Taylor, will sail to-day for London, via Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Khosron:—The steamer Khosron, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, will sail to-day for Aden, via Berbera, with a general cargo on board.

Wednesday, June 9th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
B. Tycho	Williams	Finlay Muir & Co
G. & R. Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
K. Inaho Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
N Merchant Prince	Old	D Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	K. N. & Co
Panan	K. N. & Co
Mananadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Satrunji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandua	dreasen	J. Finlay & Co
8 Clan Ross	K	J. Finlay & Co
9 Sardar	arjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
10 City of Lahore	cFee	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co
16 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

M. W. D. D.

Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aymeric	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Bassano	Boxhall	
Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
Calliope	Topp	Texas Co
City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
Maar	Svenson	E. F. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Ookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

June 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta (s) 8 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co.; 15 bales wool raw, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 33 bales wool raw, J. M. Dama; 128 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 56 cases ghee, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 28 cases mustard oil, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Merchant Prince (s) 72 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tycho (s) 9,000 cwts. wheat, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 9,000 wheat, Sanday & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsin Maru (s) 2 bales skin cuttings, N. M. A. Poonawala; 14 bales cotton spindle bindings, N. M. A. Poonawala; 38 cwts. myrabolams, Dawoodally & Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 62 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,448 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsin Maru (s) 900 cwts. onions, R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

Nubia (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 600 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 54 cwts. kismiss, A. Fazulbhoy; 81 cwts. sandalwood, S. Nororoji & Co.; 5 cases sola hats, L. Gubbino.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 2,000 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.; 800 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaho Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. nishamatsa & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaho Maru (s) 68 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Inaho Maru (s) 130 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bahadur from Calcutta. Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—4 cases medicine, 2 drums disinfectant flued, 2 cases quinine sulphate, 149 drums arrack, 3 bags nux vomica, 220 bags turmuric, 1,008 bags coffee, 291 coils, 37 bales Manila rope, 185 bundles, 34 jottas, 340 coils coir rope, 299 jottas, 7,388 bundles coir yarn, 678 bags coconuts, 40 bags ored, 19 bags cornflour, 3,014 bags rice, 10 rolls, 1,221 bundles mats, 216 pieces pig lead, 6 bottles quicksilver, 20 tons pig iron, 1,116 bags oil cake, 6 casks fish oil, 2,050 drums boiled oil, 17 cases hair oil, 6 bales paper, 9 crates paint, 4 cases, 6 boxes, 16 drums varnish, 110 drums turpentine, 9 cases shellac, 9 cases sharks fins, 15 cases milk punch, 25 cases provisions, 200 bags white salt, 79 cases, 183 chests tea, 8 bags, 55 bundles, 40 robbins cardamoms, 308 baskets, 95 bags ginger, 1,900 bags betelnuts, 990 bags poonac, 2,077 bags pepper, 128 robbins, 267 bags, 49 jottas copra, 6 bags cotton seed, 11,895 bags sugar, 592 bales gunnies, 20 packages spun yarn, 16 bundles yarn waste, 7 bales jute, 10 bales jute twine, 1,529 bales cotton, 2 bales, 29 coils, 35 packages hemp twine, 1,250 pieces teak planks, 1,607 pieces teak scantlings, 715 pieces pin planks, 9 bundles sandalwood, 41 cases umbrella furniture.

S. S. Hindoo from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—898 barrels alum, 51 cases bottles, 3 bales paper, 3 cases confectionary, 9,724 cases, 9,400 packages sleepers.

S. S. Tycho from Hull. Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—1,695 barrels alum, 3 casks chrone alum, 1,800 drums disinfecting fluid, 25 casks magnisium chlorde, 600 drums disinfectant, 220 drums solignum, 15 crates earthen jars, 1 crate earthenware, 4 sheets lead, 1 case leather belting, 106 cases, 21 casks color, 130 drums turpentine substitute, 210 drums tarpentine, 115 drums mineral oil, 2,636 drums linseed oil, 300 drums boiled oil, 106 drums, 10 cases varnish, 2 cases lamp block, 50 cases, confectionary, 1,976 kegs, 80 cases, 946 drums paint, 19 bales paper.

S. S. City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—15 barrels soda, 120 drums disinfecting fluid, 1,456 bags, 6 casks soda ash, 275 bags bicarb soda, 1 case potash caustic, 1 case soda caustic, 2 cases acaetic acid.

S. S. City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—113 casks tragasol, 42 casks chloride of zinc, 5 casks emilsifur, 16 barrels salamoniac, 6 casks sugar lead, 11 casks store line, 30 cases glycerine, 20 cases earthen tiles, 20 cases bath bracks, 511 casks China clay, 5 crates eathenware, 2 drums boiler composition, 21 casks amline salts, 11 casks sulphar black, 5 cases liquid blacking, 51 cases beer, 212 cases brandy, 5 casks alizarine, 1 case glass globes, 98 cases glass bottles, 11 cases leather roller skins, 7 cases chrome, 14 cases, 5 trusses leather belting, 2 cases buffalo pickers, 7 cases oil cloth, 4 cases, 7 trusses leather, 750 bundles copper sheets, 4 cases German silver sheets, 313 cases tin sheets, 42 cases tank oil, 1 cask glue, 2 cases blue powder, 1 case varnish, 240 bags farina, 66 bales paper, 7 cases biscuits, 200 cases bacon, 8 cases butter, 30 barrels, 72 casks tallow, 113 cases, 40 bundles, 3,657 boxes soap, 2 cases silk yarn, 13 cases woollens, 5 cases mixed linnens, 3 cases linnens, 1 case ball thread, 1 case dyed cottons, 7 cases sewing cotton, 3 cases silk thread, 2 cases cotton lace, 14 coils rope, 12 bales canvas, 7 case, 2 bales woollen and cotton goods, 8 cases cotton goods with artificial silk stripe, 2 cases volvet, 294 bales, 965 cases cotton yarn, 1,191 bales, 1,511 cases cottons, 11 cases umbrellas, 18 cases umbrella furniture, 2 cases umbrella fittings, 50 cases tobacco and cigarettes.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Jodhpur and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to south Malabar where it has been nearly general; Cochin reports a heavy fall of 2.46in. A change in the conditions is noticeable in the south-east Arabia Sea where an advance of of the monsoon may be taking place.

Some showers are likely in Malabar and a few thunderstorms in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade 8 A.M.	Humidity.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total fall Nov. 1st to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	103.3	85.2	27	..	0	..	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	112.3	94.6	31	..	0	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—							
Multan	115.4	86.6	61	..	0	..	—0.04
Rawalpindi	113.4	79.8	22	..	0	0.17	—0.08
Lahore	116.6	84.1	33	..	0	0.01	—0.11
Hissar	113.7	87.5	43	..	0	0.39	..
Ambala	112.7	82.1	31	..	0	0	0
Delhi	111.0	90.5	33	..	0	0.65	0.42
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	112.6	89.7	29	..	0	0.24	0.13
Mainpuri	114.4	85.1	27	..	0	0	0
Jhansi	116.2	94.3	18	..	0	0.12	0.06
Cawnpore	112.4	84.3	58	..	0	..	—0.29
Allahabad	114.1	87.5	51	..	0	0.06	0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	121.3	84.8	72	..	0	..	—0.01
Karachi	90.0	82.7	86	..	0	..	—0.08
Ajmer	109.9	85.5	45	..	0	..	—0.04
Jalpore	113.5	84.1	36	..	0	..	—0.04
Kotah	116.0	91.6	39	..	0	..	—0.45
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	98.2	80.0	76	..	0	..	—0.14
Dwarka	87.8	81.8	79	..	0	..	—0.29
Veraval	85.6	81.3	80	..	0	..	0
Rajkot	106.4	77.0	67	..	0	..	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	109.4	78.8	74	..	0	..	—0.26
Surat	94.5	80.7	64	..	0	..	—0.27
Ahmedabad	111.6	80.3	62	..	0	..	0
Deesa	107.6	80.3	68	..	0	..	0
Neemuch	107.9	79.2	52	..	..	..	—0.11
Indore	106.3	79.1	54	..	0	..	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	110.9	84.8	30	..	..	0.03	—0.09
Saugor	110.4	85.2	31	..	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	111.6	86.0	37	..	0	0.04	—0.63
Khandwa	108.5	83.9	61	..	0	..	—0.72
Akola	109.6	83.5	47	..	0	..	—0.91
Amraoti	110.8	84.7	35	..	0	..	—1.24
Nagpur	111.4	83.1	32	..	0	0.51	—1.50
Chanda	113.5	82.0	27	..	0	0	—1.06
Raipur	117.7	85.1	38	..	0	0.01	—0.78
KONKAN—							
Bombay	93.0	82.3	69	..	0	0	—2.97
Ratnagiri	90.9	81.1	67	..	0	0	—6.84
Mormugao	89.3	81.9	76	..	0.05	0.02	—6.32
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	—10.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	111.8	76.1	38	..	0	..	—1.22
Ahmednagar	103.6	65.2	37	..	0	0.31	—1.58
Poona	97.4	71.7	67	..	0	0	—1.31
Sholapur	103.5	78.5	53	..	0	0.07	—1.63
Bijapur	97.1	77.1	48	..	0	0.25	—1.12
Belgaum	91.3	68.5	69	..	0	0.11	—2.22
Ahmedabad	105.2	73.5	61	..	0	0	—1.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.9	85.6	35	..	0	0	—0.45
Hyderabad	93.4	79.2	40	..	0	0.02	—1.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	90.1	79.0	77	..	..	0.67	—9.19
Calicut	90.1	80.5	84	..	..	0.45	—9.08
Cochin	89.9	76.6	80	2.46	4.25	3.78	—2.69
Colombo	90.2	81.2	84	0.16	0.56	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	106.3	81.4	58	..	0	..	—1.26
Bellary	95.5	78.5	49	..	4.05	..	3.26
Cuddapah	104.1	87.4	50	..	0.01	..	—0.90
Madras	100.3	88.6	63	..	0	..	—0.58
Bangalore	99.2	73.2	78	..	2.23	..	0.51
Coimbatore	98.6	76.5	63	..	0.61	..	0.20
Trichinopoly	105.5	80.1	59	..	0.22	..	—0.35
Negapatam	101.1	83.2	70	..	0	..	—0.31

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Rainfall has increased in North-east India and a few falls occurred in Burma and South Peninstila.

The principal amounts are:—Maymyo and Dibrugarh one inch, Dhubri three, Cherrapunji six, Burdwan one and a half, Berhampore and Darjeeling one and Cochin two.

The indications of the approach of the monsoon are slightly more marked to-day.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th June 1915, was 29.915 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 8th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.750	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	77.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.709	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	83.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.SW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	104	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	0.00	,,
Do. do. year	1.41	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 9th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
		June	h.	m.	ft.	in	June	h.	m.	ft.	in
W.	9	m	9	49	26	1	9	m	2 42	17	5
			9	0a	24	10			3 24a	21	0
TH.	10	m	10	28	26	8	10	m	3 20	17	0
			9	41a	24	11			4 8a	20	9
FR.	11	m	11	4	27	2	11	m	3 57	16	8
			10	21a	26	1			4 49a	20	6
SAT.	12	m	11	30	27	7	12	m	4 33	16	5
			11	0a	25	3			5 28a	20	2
SUN.	13	m	0	13	27	11	13	m	5 8	16	2
			11	39a	25	4			6 6a	19	11
MO.	14						14	m	5 42	16	1
			0	46a	28	2			6 43a	19	9
TU.	15	m	0	18	25	5	15	m	6 15	16	2
			1	18a	23	2			7 19a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset.	
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m
,, 10 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m
,, 11 (Friday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m
,, 12 (Saturday	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m
,, 13 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m
,, 14 (Monday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m
,, 15 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

GERMAN INVASION OF AMERICA.

A NAVAL BERNHARDI'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

What may be termed a naval supplement to General Bernhardi's notorious work is a little book entitled "Germany's Naval Plan of Campaign Against Great Britain and the United States," by Freiherr von Edelsheim, who was in the service of the German General Staff in 1901. A translation by Alexander Gray has recently been published.

The author's proposed operations against England are confined to a raid at the declaration of war, his hope of success lying in the assumption that "our troops are vastly superior to the English troops in quality." But as the chance of this is past, the author's proposed plan of campaign against the United States has the most interest at the moment. The German fleet, he thinks, "has every prospect of victoriously meeting the naval forces of the United States." He reckons, however, on the possibility that the United States fleet would withdraw into its fortified harbours. He calculates that a German landing corps could be disembarked in four weeks, but does not place much reliance on an invasion, although he frankly despises the American Army, but rather on cutting the most important channels of imports and exports, which "would produce in the whole country so oppressive a situation that the Government would gladly discuss acceptable conditions to obtain peace." This is to be achieved by a series of landing operations in intimate conjunction with the fleet, whereby we will be enabled in a very short time to capture several important and wealthy towns and to inflict damage on them by interrupting their communications with the outside world, by destroying all the buildings used for the purposes of government, of trade or of defence . . . and by imposing heavy contributions.

RODIN AND THE WAR

HIS ADMIRATION FOR ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

Some tragic glimpses of the great French sculptor Rodin during this war are given in the "Outlook."

Rodin is over seventy-five years old. Shocked by the war, the sculptor was heroically facing the end, he feared, of his own life-work. The Hotel Biron, in Paris, which had served as his studio for several years, and which the French Government had long planned to give to him to use both as a workshop and a museum, had been lost to him almost overnight. His own villa at Meudon, where he had lived peacefully and happily, lay within the military zone established about the capital of France. It was from this home that his friends had persuaded him to depart for London when the onrushing army of von Kluck made its great drive at Paris.

In London he found greater tranquility, but the war had entered deeply into his heart. Much of his time he spent watching the regiments pass the windows of his room on their way to the front. The soldiers always thrilled him. It was one day while at luncheon with his hostess and another guest that the tramp of marching feet again arrested his attention. With unflagging interest he stood up to see the soldiers pass.

'Oh, what beautiful creatures!' he said, and murmured the phrase over again, softly. 'These splendid, brave fellows.' How wonderful that they are going to help my France! . . . . That they will stand shoulder to shoulder with our soldiers! These beautiful English!'

Then he turned quickly to his hostess, an American in London, searched her face earnestly, and said, with characteristic humility: 'Do you think that England would accept my sculptures for the Victoria and Albert Museum. . . as an appreciation of her soldiers?' He really wondered whether his gift would be permitted.

Pen and ink were immediately brought, and Rodin then and there wrote a note offering eighteen of his finest sculptures 'as a symbol of my admiration for the British soldiers fighting side by side with my own countrymen.'

Before he came to London Rodin received this peremptory order:—'It is necessary that all of your sculptures in the Rue de Varenne, Hotel de Biron, at present in the halls, entrance, and front rooms, be removed to the back room of the building before to-morrow morning. The Government has requisitioned the house and grounds for a day nursery during the war.' Only a day in which to move all his heavy marbles and bronzes!

Upon his arrival in Paris, Rodin obtained the services of six strong men and directed the careful removal of his sculptures to the designated room. The task had taken four days longer for its accomplishment than the Government had allowed, and already the workmen were hammering together long tables and other articles of furniture for the children, and there was everywhere the confusion of preparation for the anticipated tenants."

Rodin even had to abandon his home at Meudon, for the Germans came within twenty miles of it, and Rodin "was in constant terror lest danger befall his beautiful Greek and Egyptian fragments and his own works, housed as they were in the iron and glass pavilion in which he exhibited his sculptures in the Rond-point de l'Alma in the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and latterly removed to Meudon.

Rodin is now in Rome.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT BY FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER.

The Chamber of Deputies was filled to overflowing when M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, rose to explain the financial situation and ask the Chamber to confirm the financial arrangement he singed with Mr. Lloyd George, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader." He asked the Government to raise the total sum of the National Defence securities, which was fixed at £180,000,000, to £240,000,000.

"France," said M. Ribot, "must apply to her own countrymen to find sufficient financial support to carry on the war, and you will applaud when you learn that the country has already bought up 995 million francs' worth of the National Defence securities. The people understand that we must carry the war on to the bitter end. Our expenses during the month of April have been from £56,000,000 to £60,000,000.

M. Ribot then explained the convention he had just signed with Mr. Lloyd George according to which France would give Britain 500 million francs in gold, for which Britain would open a credit of three times as much for goods bought in the Empire in the future, and in order to prevent an outrageous rise in the prices of goods sold to the armies one delegate would do all the buying in foreign countries in the names of the British, Russian, and French War Offices.

Cheered to the echo by all of the deputies present, M.Ribot brought a remarkable speech to a close as follows: "Six months ago we asked you to vote sufficient credit to carry on the war for six months. Now we only ask you for a vote of credit for three months. Six months ago we knew that the war would be a long one; now I can state that certain things are in preparation which will have considerable bearing on the duration of the war. But, whatever the duration of the war, we have sworn to bring it to its logical end, and with the help of our Allies we will go the whole way."

When M. Ribot resumed his seat scenes of great enthusiasm ensued, all his colleagues hurrying forward to shake him by the hand.

Tired out—Just can't do your housework Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B. 3

AN M. P. AT THE FRONT.

GRAPHIC EXPERIENCES OF COL. MILDMAY.

The "Western Morning News" has published a graphic letter which has been received by Mrs. Mildmay from her husband Colonel F. B. Mildmay, M.P., who is on the staff at the front, and from which we quote the following extracts:—

The general and staff spent the night in the dug-out, but it was far too crowded for sleep to be possible; and, in fact, for a week we have not got more than two or three hours' rest a night—with our boots on, of course. The bombardment began long before daylight, very violent, shells continually passing over us. But it struck me as so curious and incongruous that nothing daunted the birds; they were not going to be done out of their dawn chorus—not they—and how it reminded me of you and of home!

The day was occupied with continuous counter-attacks by our troops, and efforts to drive back the Germans. It was my job to be the intermediary between our dug-out and the various Canadian brigades at——, a hottish place owing to the fact that the Germans were concentrating most of their artillery fire on the roads leading to it.

Mr first journey there entailed a visit to three headquarters in different parts of the village before I got a satisfactory answer, which was eventually forthcoming, and back I went at express speed—no use taking a horse, that only attracts more fire on this ground.——was being violently bombarded as I returned—high explosives all round the church; shrapnel on the road; shells on the fields across to our wood searching for our guns. I made little bolts from point to point.

Farms and cottages burning all round the horizon, dense smoke with lurid glare behind; the wretched population hurrying down the road in family groups; the father with, probably, all the wordly belongings left to the family in a bundle so patheticaly small; the mother with a set face of mute agony, with one child perhaps in her arm, the other hand helping along a second mite at a pace just too fast for it to keep up, a third child still lagging a little behind, clasping some cherished childish possession.

No tears. Things had gone too far for that they don't know where they are going what is to be their future. What an awful sin lies at the door of German militarism in having callously and (is it too much to say?) light-heartedly spread this appalling misery in the homes of an unoffending people. Is it not worth any personal sacrifice to make for ever impossible the recurrence of such wrong doing?

I tumbled up to bed with eyes still streaming from the fumes, so that I literally cried myself to sleep, and so ended my birthday, of which I can hardly say I want "many happy returns!"

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VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

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Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thonsand flowers.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily baiances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		*8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..		300
,, ,, Imports		30,000
Mid. Americans		5.44d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.65d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July ..	9.56
	Oct. ..	9.93
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.57
	Oct. ..	9.94
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.28
	Oct. ..	9 67

* Sales include 2,000 bales sold late yesterday.

Tone of Manchester Market is firm. There have been moderate sales of cloth. Yarns have a fair demand.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 9.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	5.27
June-July	5.26
July-Aug.	5.31
Aug.-Sept.	5.39
Sept.-Oct.	5.45
Oct.-Nov-	5.41
Jan.-Feb.	5.65
Mar.-Apl.	5.72
May-June	5.79

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 8th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.25	5.27
June-July	5.25	5.27
July-Aug.	5.30	5.32
Aug.-Sept.	5.39	5.41
Sept.-Oct.	5.46	5.48
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5 54
Nov.-Dec.	..	5.59
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5. 8
March-April	5.73	5.75
May-June	5.80	5.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.25	5.31
June-July	5.25	5.30
July-Aug.	5.30	5....
Aug.-Sept.	5.39	5.42
Sept-Oct.	5.46	5.49
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.55
Jan.-Feb.	5.66	5.69
March-April	5.73	5.76
May-June	5.80	5.82

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 8th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.95
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.10
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.25
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.45
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.60
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.75
Good M.G. Oomra	4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. ,, ...	5.05
Fine ,, ...	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
Futures at New York July	9.51
Previous closing price	9.53
Futures at New York Oct.	9.87
Previous closing price	9.90
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.19
Futures at New Orleans July	9.27
Previous price	9.23
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.64
Previous price	9.67

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Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	478.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1¾
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.02

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, June 8th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July sellers,	58/6
TONE:—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July sellers,	58/3
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers,	58
TONE:—Weak.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	57/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	59/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July sellers	57/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.	
Karachi Barley	34/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June nominal	57/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July	2/7⅛
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. sellers	52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82¼
Copper Braziers	£109
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	93
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter Nominal	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 7th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/6
September-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/10½
July	21/7½
September-October	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta June-July Paid value	56

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 9.

The market this morning was very firm with little offering. Only a small business was reported in K/Akola for July.

At 1 p.m. the market opened steady with new Broach at 147½, prices subsequently advancing Re. 1.

At Colaba the market opened with new Broach at Rs. 248. Some further business is reported in July Akolas at 194 but sellers are generally scarce owing to the uncertainty of the monsoon.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 224.
Fine Bengal July 168½.
Fine K/Akola July 194.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January 187½.
Good Broach April 248.
Fine K/Akola January 217/8.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	187	248		Apr.25'16
M.G. ,, ...	219	—	—	June 1915
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	193	—	—	Jan. 25'16
M.G. ,, ..	165	—	—	June 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	—	—	—	—
M.G. Khandesh	—	—	—	—
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	218	—	—	Jan. 1916
H G Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad ..	—	—	—	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	—	—	—	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	192	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	—	—	218	July 1915
H. G. Westerns	—	—	194	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	201/2	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	221	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	220/1	Do.
M. G. Broach	222/3	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals	168	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	193	..	—	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	238,354	465,282	—226,928
Central India ..	162,419	236,339	— 73,920
Barsi & Nagar ..	157,099	285,215	—128,116
Berar	421,596	500,288	— 78,702
Central Provinces	211,787	290,522	— 78,735
Dhollera	177,681	333,385	—155,704
Broach	239,543	386,379	—146,836
Compta & Dharwar.	138,101	154,877	— 16,776
Westerns ..	113,304	71,267	pl. 42,037
United Prov. ..	367,641	479,961	—112,320
Rajputana ..	93,304	155,868	— 69,564
Sind	95,462	59,098	pl. 36,364
Persian ..	708	972	— 264
American ..	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian ..	610	1,457	— 847
Other Sorts ..	1,310	860	pl. 450
Total ..	2,392,104	3,403,950	—1,011,846

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th June, 1915.—

Cotton	5,089 Bales
Wheat	7,573 cwts.
Linseed	15,262 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	2,490 ,,
Ginjellyseed	445 ,,
Poppyseed	344 ,,
Groundnuts	2,880 ,,
Castorseed	5,226 ,,
Rice	7,130 ,,
Myrabollams	1,102 ,,
Cottonseed	6,097 ,,
Mowraseed	335 ,,
Gram	434 ,,
Joowar	6,612 ,,
Barley	501 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.	
White Pissi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.	
Ready	Rs. 7-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Pusawah	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Toorni	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.	
Ready	Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.	
Bold	Rs. 29-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowra	Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.	
Ready	Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.	
Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 13-16d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7-8d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	176.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	132½.
Do. Shanghai	169½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	150½ to 150½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-5-0
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-6
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver exduty Ready	60-10-0

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 23

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood a little bit steady to-day though the business reported during the course of the day was on a limited scale. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 543¾, Fazulbhai at Rs. 405.

Standards improved to Rs. 970, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,467½, and Centrals to Rs. 1,860.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,142½. Finlays at Rs. 266½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 171¼.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 662½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares advanced to Rs. 121¼ and Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 180.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 925 and Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 219. Preference changed hands at Rs. 170.

Central Provinces Railway shares (old Issue) were placed at Rs. 143½, Mandra Bhons at Rs. 48 1/8 X. D., Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 73½ X. D.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 56 and Rs. 56½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were in demand at Rs. 226.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firm at Rs. 1,645.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were quoted at Rs. 103 and Deferred at Rs. 193½.

Port Cannings stood at Rs. 807½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood in demand at Rs. 93 7/8 (clean pieces.).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short-dated) were placed at Rs. 99 and (long-dated) at Rs. 100½.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on May 13th say:—

GOLD.

As had been arranged some time ago, the stock of gold at the Bank of England has been reinforced heavily from abroad, and opportunity has been taken to strengthen further the Treasury Currency Note Reserve, raising the total to £28,500,000.

The last item placed to the credit of this Reserve was £1,000,000 on March 3rd. Previous to that date similar amounts had been set aside weekly for some time.

It is common knowledge that the present holding of the Bank does not represent by any means the actual state of its resources, inasmuch as the Bank possesses the power to add to its gold holding, in the same way as it has done in the current week.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 10th, £8,000,000 in sovereigns from abroad.

May 10th, £125,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.

May 11th, £8,000 in bar gold.

May 12th, £883,000 in bar gold.

May 12th, £50,000 in sovereigns released on account of Egypt.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

May 7th, £40,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

May 11th, £80,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

May 12th, £155,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

May 12th, £1,000,000 set aside on account of Treasury Note Reserve Fund.

During the week the net increase on balance amounted to £7,791,000.

SILVER.

The market has maintained the steady tone which has been apparent for some weeks.

There is a tendency for the price to advance, when the Indian Bazaars are buying co-incident with other quarters, and a backward movement follows a cessation of Bazaar purchases.

But the extent of the retrogression has been defined by a reluctance on the part of sellers to part with silver at any considerable reduction in price. The figure of 23¾d. is the lowest touched recently in these circumstances.

During the earlier part of the week under review, the market was dull, but the tendency in the last few days has improved.

An Indian Currency Return for May 7th gives the following details in lakhs of Rupees—

Notes in Circulation 59, 3.
Reserve in Silver Coin 30, 5.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 72.
Gold in England 7, 65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,200 bars, as compared with 5,600 last week. The up-country demand is evidently considerable when 1400 bars are taken off the market in one week.

The average for the month of April was 29.709d., and the highest and lowest quotations were 23 15/16d. and 23¼d. respectively.

No shipment of silver has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 7 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 8, 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 10, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 11, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 12, 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 13 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 23.593 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above company was held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hummum Street, yesterday Mr. N. J. Gamudia presiding, when the subjoined resolution was proposed, that the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) In articles 24, 28, 29, 30, 48, 59, 95, 102, 103 and 114 respectively the words "or the Manager Director, or the Secretaries and Treasurers, or the Agents as the case may be" shall be inserted after the words "the Chief Agent."

(b) In article 96, after the words "by reason of his being" in the first line of the "Exceptions" clause, there shall be inserted the words "Managing Director of the Company has changed his name from ISIDORE JACOB pany or" and after the words "firm which" in the second line of the same clause there shall be inserted the words "for the time being holds the office of Secretaries and Treasurers or the office of Agents of the Company, or of a firm which"—

(c) The first sentence in Article 100 namely:—

"The business of the Company shall be managed by the Chief Agent under the control of Directors, and the Board shall from time to time fix the remuneration of the Chief Agent, and shall have power to remove or appoint a new Chief Agent"—shall be deleted, and in place of the sentence so deleted the following sentence shall be substituted:—

"The business of the Company shall under the control of Directors, be managed by a Chief Agent, or by a Managing Director, or by Secretaries and Treasurers, or by Agents as the Board may from time to time determine and appoint and the Board shall from time to time fix the remuneration of such Chief Agent, Managing Director, Secretaries and Treasurers, or Agents, as the case may be, and shall have power from time to time to remove any such Chief Agent, Managing Directors, Secretaries and Treasurers, or Agents, and appoint another or others in his or their place or places."

On the motion of the chairman, the above resolutions were passed unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

KHANDESH MILL CO.

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Lalji Naranji, presidency.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit their 41st annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1914. The company has during the year made a profit of Rs. 47,124-0-9 including the balance of Rs. 1,046-9-2 brought forward from the preceding year. As will be seen from profit and loss appropriation account the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been written off towards depreciation of buildings and Rs. 10,000 of machinery, thus leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 32,124-0-9 which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To pay a divident at the rate of Rs. 40 per each whole share and Rs. 10 per each quarter share, Rs. 29,990-0-0; to pay bonus to company's employees, Rs. 1,000-0-0; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 1,134-0-9.

The last year's working would have shown a good result if it were not for the unfavourable conditions of trade due to the unforeseen war in Europe.

On the motion of the chairman the directors' report was adopted, a divident at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared; the retiring directors, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra were re-elected. Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi and Mr. Dwarkadas L. Saraya were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

A DECLINE OF RS. 948 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

A review of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1914-15 which is published in the current issue of Fort St. George Gazette shows the aggregate value of this trade to have been nearly Rs. 4,068 lakhs showing a decline of Rs. 948 lakhs or more than 16 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. The war is shown to have been responsible for most of this decrease, the loss of export trade to enemy countries being more serious than the absence of import trade because the latter could be replaced from other sources whereas loss of two good customers such as Germany and Austria has caused a serious drop in values as well as quantities. There was a serious shortage of tonnage and the freight rates were consequently high while the Emden's raids in the Indian Ocean caused temporary dislocation of trade.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE FRONTIER.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The part played by the pioneer in the development of the United States was set forth in a recent address by Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota, before the City Club of Milwaukee. Dr. Vincent said:

The philosophy which has been dominating the American people for the last one hundred years is the philosophy of the frontier. It is the philosophy of a people who go out into the wilderness to subdue it, to make homes in a wild country, and bring Nature under the control of men.

We call this philosophy individualism, and it is the only philosophy which a people living under frontier conditions can evolve. Individualism holds that every man works out his own destiny. There are no complicated problems to be considered.

An individualist is one who grapples with Nature in his daily life. When he succeeds he is to be praised for his success, because upon himself alone depends the outcome of his work. If failure comes to him he is to blame, for no one has been associated with him, and no one can be accredited for the failure.

On the frontier we must be everything. Frontier life makes a man a jack of all trades. Is it any wonder, then, that the Americans of to-day are self-sufficient? When a man is able to do many things, and do them all well, he is affronted at the appearance of a man who says that he is an expert and that he knows how to do just one thing, and do it thoroughly.

Self-sufficiency of the American people, fostered by their frontier experience is seen everywhere. For example: With half the world at war no American is greatly disturbed over the prospect of the United States being involved in the conflict. He feels certain that if the United States were attacked, a single call in the morning from the President would see 1,000,000 men in arms by evening.

A sense of self-reliance is one of the greatest assets of the American people, which has grown out of this frontier philosophy. It is this feeling—a sense of security—which makes us laugh about danger of war. It is a fine feeling. The real frontier is gradually disappearing, and with it is going its philosophy.

In a sense, however, we are still living on the frontier, and we ought to be glad of it. The frontier reflects ability; its people are not afraid to try out new things.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

EXCELLENT APRIL RETURNS.

Imports April	£73,678,288
Increase on 1914	12,051,458
Exports April	£32,169,733
Decrease on 1914	7,777,089
Re-Exports April	£9,957,054
Decrease on 1914	832,190

With the same number of working days as in April, 1914, the British Board of Trade return for April this year are more than encouraging, says the "Daily Telegraph." Allowance must, of course, be made for higher prices but even so, the improvement in our foreign trade is very marked, for with the prominent exception of meat, quantities as well as values are larger in most cases. The progressive character of the returns will be be seen from the figures of the three branches since the commencement of the year:

	Imports. £	British exports. £	Re-exports. £
Jan. ...	67,401,006	28,247,592	6,895,465
Feb. ...	65,268,814	26,176,907	6,809,710
March	75,590,918	30,176,096	8,067,133
April	73,678,288	32,169,733	9,957,054

It may be thought that the reduction in the value of the imports, compared with March, is not a good sign, but for one thing there was an extra working day in March, 1915, and for another, the usual tendency of the imports is to fall off slightly between April and August. A more accurate idea of the improvement which has taken place can be formed from the percentage comparison with the corresponding months of last year, and this is what it shows.

	Imports. British exports. Re-exports, inc. or dec.	decrease	decrease.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Jan. ...	— 0.88 ...	—41.00 ...	—29.2
Feb. ...	plus 5.18 ...	—36.55 ...	—33.4
March ...	plus12.91 ...	—32.21 ...	—15.4
April ...	plus19.55 ...	—19.46 ...	— 7.71

While our imports were £1,912,000 below those of March, the comparative increase was over 7 per cent., and it is a remarkable comment on the submarine blockade that the April figures were 19½ per cent. above those of the same month last year. Still more satisfactory is the recovery in the British exports from a decrease of 41 per cent. in January to less than half that amount in April; while the re-exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise are only down 7.71 per cent., against 29.2 per cent. in January. This, it is to be hoped, is the fore-runner of better conditions as regards the country's trade balance.

DETAILS OF IMPORTS.

Coming to the details, it will be found that our purchases of foodstuffs last month rose £7,584,889, for which the higher price of wheat was largely responsible, the imports costing £1,936,765 more, although there was a reduction of 1,026,594 cwt. in quantity. On balance, however, the receipts of cereals were larger, maize, oats, and rice coming to hand in bigger amounts. There was again a falling off in beef and mutton, but more bacon and hams were supplied by the United States, from which quarter, as well as New Zealand, we also got more cheese. Larger amounts of sugar from Java, Mauritius, and Cuba did not fully make up for the absence of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, but larger quantities of tea and cocoa were received.

A satisfactory feature is the increase of 1,748,482 centals in raw cotton, though the cost was £2,626,425 higher. Australia and British South Africa sent us a good deal more wool, and among other items under the head of raw materials we bought 26,479,000 gallons more petroleum and 46,698 centals more rubber, the total increase in raw materials being £5,970,908. Higher prices for copper, lead tin, and zinc account for an augmentation of £1,684,244 in "other metals and manufactures," but with this exception, and small increases in chemicals and leather, the list of manufactured imports shows decreases reaching £1,550,866 on balance.

IMPROVING EXPORT TRADE.

The exports for the month are down £7,777,089 compared with April last year, while in March the decrease was over £14,000,000. The reduction in coal was only 1,459,882 tons, against 2,026,964 tons in March and 2,189,714 tons in February, France being our best customer, and as a result of higher prices the decline in value was only £317,760. Particularly good features are the smaller decreases, compared with recent months, in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, cotton and woollen goods. The first of these items is only £905,455 lower, compared with £2,192,756 in January, while the decrease in cotton fabrics is reduced to £2,796,473, against a shrinkage of £6,210,704 in January. Woollens exhibit an actual increase of £546,196 against a decrease of £1,967,000 in January, and we sent a great deal more linseed oil to the Netherlands. Generally the export figures are a long way better than those of any month since the war broke out, and the same remark applies to the re-exports.

For the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of 1914, the imports are up 8.91 per cent., the exports have fallen 32.71 per cent., and the re-exports 20.97 per cent., as under:

Imports 4 Months	£281,676,312
Increase on 1914	23,057,349
Exports 4 Months	£116,770,328
Decrease on 1914	56,763,117
Re-exports 4 Months	£31,729,362
Decrease on 1914	8,422,101

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE A GUM
Find the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £5 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Price Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.
Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala in English on "The Boy Scout Movement and its Significance," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Gaiety Palace of Varietis' Gala Night to-night 6-30 and 10.

FRIDAY, June 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Bandmann's Comedy Sketch Company, open at the Excelsior Theatre.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor made payable to him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 10.

190. "D" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day Thursday, the 10th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets

191. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8480 Vol. J. B. Etherington, "B" Company.
No. 8481 Vol. H. E. Bates, "B" Coy.
No. 8482 Cyclist J. Greenhalgh, "E" (Cyclist) Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission Colonel T .W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March ..... "Mandla Road" ..... Adams.
Overture ..... "Masaniollo" ..... Auber.
Valse ..... "Ciribiribin" ..... Bucalossi.
Selection of ... "National Songs and Dances". Kuhner.
Song (Cornet Solo) ... "Where my Caravan has rested" ..... Lohr.
Melodies from ... "The Girl who Didn't" ... Eysler.
Two Step ... "The Ragtime Violin" ... Berlin.

KALBADEVI MERCHANT ROBBED.

Motiram Mathuradas, a dealer in embroidery, reports to the Police the theft of embroidery, valued at Rs. 507, from his shop at Kalbadevi Road on Monday night.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notifies that private telegrams are now accepted for transmission by wireless to ships at sea through the wireless stations at Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Victoria Point and Port Blair only.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, Hornby Road, Fort,) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Boy Scout Movement and its Significance." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

KILLED UNDER A DERRICK.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Chinese named Ah Ping, aged 25 years, employed as a boatswain on board the s. s. Calliope. The deceased was hoisting a derrick by means of a steam winch on Tuesday. The derrick was passing over his head, when the rope got jammed in one of the blocks. He turned on extra steam to release the rope with the result that the rope broke under the strain and the derrick fell on his head and he died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague and seven attacks and two deaths from small-pox in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi and Tardeo. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 69, as compared with 97 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,712, out of which 17 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 6 of these latter, C Ward 4, D Ward 1 and E Ward 6.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of this popular pleasure resort announce a gala night for to-night when they are not presenting any new artistes but two well-known and tried favourites will appear. Neither Little Mona nor Mr. Steve Buckingham are new to Bombay but their popularity as singers of catchy topical songs can be gauged from the fact that this is the eighth week of their engagement in Bombay. Both these versatile artistes will positively leave Bombay after the performance to-morrow night: and as they are to sing several up-to-date songs to-night coupled with the fact that the Palace of Varieties is the only show to-night presenting a combined vaudeville cinema performance, the management hope to have the satisfaction of getting bumper houses at both the evening and night shows. The pictures this week keep up to the usual standard of excellence, consisting of a three-reel-pathetic drama entitled "A Hungarian Tragedy," an amusing comedy named "Max Linder's Melodrama," "Little Joe" an acrobatic variety film and an excruciatingly screaming comic in the name of "Seen in the Cinema."

MOTHER'S DAY.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE CELEBRATION

"Mother's Day" was celebrated by the Aryan Excelsior League in Bombay at Girgaum on Sunday last under the presidency of Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, M.R.C.S., L.M. About 200 ladies, gentlemen, boys and girls, gathered together on the occasion.

After the president had taken the chair, the proceedings were opened with a song on "mother" sung by young boys. Mr. S. K. Bole J.P., Hon. Magistrate, then addressed some words of advice to the boys and girls present. After a few more speeches, emphasing the blessings conferred by mothers, an essay on "The Mother" specially written for tha occasion by Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar, Principal of the Baroda Female School, was read.

The president then addressed the gathering. She said that in England "Mother's Day" was observed and celebrated in different ways on the 10th May. Here the Hindoos were accustomed from their childhood to honour their parents, but there was no objection to the observance of that day. She then pointed out to the audience the blessings and influences which they derived from mothers. She took the examples of Shiwaji, Sir Walter Scott and Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar and said that all these great men were influenced by their mothers. The evening's proceedings came to a close with the garlanding of the president and distribution of sweets,—the National Anthem being sung before the meeting was dissolved.

GOVT. SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A Government Resolution passed in 1910 reserves the Government Service exclusively to candidates who have passed the School Final examination. Such is at least the interpretation given to this Resolution by the heads of all Government departments, and what at first appeared to be one of the lowest qualifications for the service has now become the only *sine qua non*. I am one of the many unfortunate applicants, who though they have passed the P. E. are refused admission into the service for want of the indispensable School Final certificate. The Previous Examination, which is one of the first college examinations for the degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering, evidently counts for nothing with the Government.

This procedure besides being an affront to the University is a gross injustice to its students, who, when unable to prosecute their studies further, are debarred from Government Service, though better qualified than those privileged. The only course left open to them appears to be to get themselves qualified by passing the School Final. But then there arises another technical difficulty. All candidates for this examination are required to attend the school for a continuous period of at least two full years preceding the examination. This evidently means that a college student wishing to appear for the S. F. examination must necessarily rejoin some High School for two years.

This, Sir, without any exaggeration is the position, in which the college students seeking Government employment find themselves, and I as one of the aggrieved, come forward to raise my feeble voice through your columns with the hope that the University members of the Government or some hon. member in the Council will take up the question and have this grievance redressed.

The remedy however is very simple, and that is, to recognize the P. E. examination as eligible for Government Service, or in the alternative, to allow such P. E. students to appear for the S. F. examination as Examination Students' on paying the necessary fees —Yours etc.

A P. E. SUFFERER.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital acknowledges the following further contributions towards the Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,675,526-15-9; Bai Jaiji Shapurji Mistry, out of the amount described in the Oothama ceremoney of her late husband Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, who died on 10th May, 1913 (For the Endowment Fund.) Rs. 1,000; Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Dodhi, out of the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of his late wife Bai Ratanbai, who died on 18th March, 1915 (For the Endowment Fund.) Rs. 500; Mr. Nusserwanji Dady Dadyseth, Rs. 500; Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Pocha (for current expenses from January to December, 1915.) Rs. 60; Bai Sirinbai Sorabji Framji Satin, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamnn ceremoney of her late nephew and adopted son Mr. Framji Pestonji Writer, Rs. 50; "We Three" Rs. 50; and sums under Rs. 50, Rs. 374. Total Rs. 26,78,060-15-9.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

BHATIA BAUGH IMPROVEMENTS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Hall, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in connection with the improvement that are now in progress at the Bhatia Baugh. The Municipality are laying out the ground for a garden, and Mr. Cadell was anxious to provide water entrances and connecting them with the storm water drains round the Bhatia Baugh before the setting out of the drains to avoid flooding. As the invitation of tenders and the execution of a contract would have caused delay, Mr. Cadell had entrusted the work to petty contractors. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 41,050.

The Standing Committee approved of the action taken by the Commissioner.

A BATHING NUISANCE.

The Committee next considered a letter dated the 3rd June 1913, addressed by Mr. Bharmal Shirpal to the Corporation. Mr. Bharmal invited attention to the nuisance caused to the residents of the Musjid Bridge Road by a large number of people bathing and washing their clothes at the public water tap in this locality. He states that the bathing and washing commences early in the morning and continues till late at night, the washing being conducted with great noise and the bathing being very disgusting. The road in question being inhabited by high class Hindus their ladies were put to much annoyance by such bathing; that the tap in question was not used by the residents of the locality; and that a representation to the Municipal Commissioner has been of no avail. Mr. Bharmal expreses a hope that the Corporation would issue orders to have the tap removed to a more secluded place and have it so constructed as to minimise the nuisance caused.

The Committee referred this letter to the Commissioner for report.

DEWAN BAHADUR RANACHHODBHAI UDAYARAM.

The Birthday honours appropriately confer on Mr. Ranachhodbhai Udayaram the ex-Dewan of Cutch—the title of

DEWAN BAHADUR RANCHHODBHAI UDAYRAM.

Photo by Devare and Co.

Ex-Dewan, Kutch.

'Dewan Bahadur.' He is well known for his literary works on diverse subjects, and some of his essays and plays have really advanced the cause of social reform. He is one of the prime movers of the Gujerati Literary Conference and was elected to preside over its sittings at Baroda in 1912. He is 78 years, old, but he still retains the ardour of youth for literary pursuits. His works which are over 35 in number are marked for their chaste and simple style. Those on prosody are unrivalled and the "Commercial History of India" in Gujarati,—which will be shortly out—will be his latest useful contribution to the Gujarati Literature.

As a statesman also he has earned high repute. He was connected with several Native states in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and after long and meritorious services to the Kutch State for over 19 years, which were duly recognised by H. H. The Maha Rao of Kutch, he retired as Dewan in 1903. His administration is still cherished there by all alike. We wish him long life to enjoy the well merited distinction.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 382,796; Byculla Club, 4th monthly instalment, Rs. 250; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbandar, Rs. 143; A Parsee Lady, Rs. 10; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 26; per 4th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Rs. 50; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—proceeds performance given by Prof. Ram Murty, Rs. 166; K. S. Gumansinhji of Maliya, Rs. 10; per Mamlatdar of Khed, Rs. 16; Girls of Bombay, Rs. 91; Mrs. C. M. Baker, Rs. 15; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, 4th instalment, Rs. 750; Mr. H. B. Kotak, Rajkot. Rs. 15; Total Rs. 384,338.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from:—Mamlatdar of Salsette, The Jamnagar Branch, The Residents of Chalisgaon, per Mrs. Rothfeld, The Catholic Association, Thana, Lodge Cataract No. 909 S.C., Gokak Falls, H. H. the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mrs. Cortlandt-Anderson; Mr. F. F. Gordon, "Advocate" per Mrs. Kabraji, Bijapur, The Desai of Manikeri, Mr. Sangamlal Rajaram, per Colonel Hojel, per Mamlatdar of Dahan; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, per Traffic Supdt., B. B. & C. I. Railway, from Mr. T.W.F. Wood, Rutlam:—Miss Wingate per Mr. N. E. Brown, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Loco. Dept., Abu Road, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Hepper and The Princess Mary Gymkhana;

DISTRESSED INDIAN STUDENTS AID COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1914.

The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee has issued its fourth annual report, covering the year 1914.

The Committee was formed in November, 1910, for the purpose of assisting Indian students in England who from any cause might find themselves in financial difficulties. It is no part of its aims to subsidise poor students by the grant of scholarships or allowances. When it finds that remittances have been delayed it endeavours to get into touch with the student's relatives in India, and meanwhile, where necessary, it makes him a small temporary loan. When it is obvious that it is best, in the youth's own interest, that he should return to India, the Committee arranges for a cheap passage for him, and, where necessary, advances the amount required to pay for it. In all cases it endeavours to recover the amount advanced from the student himself or from his relatives in India, and where it seems impossible to obtain the repayment direct it has been obtained through the aid of the Secretary of the Advisory Committee of the Province or through the local authorities in India.

The Committee was strengthened during the year by the addition of Sir Frederick Robertson and Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. (retired), and of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu as a temporary member during his stay in London. Thirty-five meetings have been held, and applications from 110 Indians have been considered; In thirty-three cases help was given, and in seven cases students were enabled to return to India.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

As regards finance, the amount lent during the year was £362, and repayments by students, either of these loans or of sums previously advanced, amounted to £162. At the end of the year the assets of the Committee were £1,131 1s. 8d., including the free grant of £373 which was made in 1912 by the Secretary of State from the proceeds of the sale of seats allotted to the India Office for the Coronation ceremonies. This latter sum has been invested as a reserve in Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Stock, and brings in an income in interest which is more than sufficient to cover all the office expenses. The total assets also include £735 out on loan to students at the end of the year. The liabilities amount to £343, including £335 advanced by the Secretary of State and to be accounted for to him, so that on the supposition that all the sums advanced to students will be ultimately recovered the Committee had on December 31 a surplus of £788 in all, including the free grant already mentioned.

Great appreciation of the value of the fund has been shown by many students who often through no fault of their own, would without it have suffered much distress. While the Committee expects that for the most part the loans made to students will eventually be repaid, they realise at the same time that there are cases in which it is impossible to obtain repayment of the loan, owing perhaps, to some serious change in the position of the family, or from some other cause. In such cases the debt is written off as irrecoverable, after all efforts have been made to recover the amount due.

The Committee regrets to report that the amount received from subscribers during 1914 was only £102, as against £125 received in 1913; and it appeals for further subscriptions and donations. They may either be sent to the Chairman, Sir James Wilson, or the Treasurer, Miss E. A. Beck, at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., or else paid direct into the Committee's account at the Union of London and Smiths Bank, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.

THE SPECIAL WAR FUND.

In addition to its ordinary activities the Committee has been entrusted with the administration of a Special Fund provided by the Secretary of State to meet the difficulties experienced by students and others on account of the war.

At the outbreak of the war many Indians in England were seriously inconvenienced by the difficulty of obtaining regular remittances from home, a want of confidence being felt in India on account of the necessary alterations in the banking arrangements and in the postal and telegraphic service; the possibility, therefore, of obtaining a temporary loan became urgent. The Secretary of State at once realised the position and within a week of the declaration of war he had placed £200 at the disposal of the Committee. This was soon followed by another £200, and later on the loan was made up to £500. He made a special request that the assistance given should not be restricted to the student class but that other educated Indians should also have the benefit of it.

Out of the fund sixty-three different persons have received loans. £281 was returned before the end of the year, as many as twenty-nine of the recipients have either fully or partially repaid what was lent to them, and of the money so repaid £179 was again advanced to other recipients, bringing the total relief granted in the year to £679.

The applications have been many and various. The cancelling of the sailing of an Austrian boat early in August, on which a large number of Indians had secured their passages, threw many into difficulties, as they were obliged to return to England from different parts of the Continent, and had made no provision for further remittances being sent to England. One or more who eventually reached Trieste, travelling at the time of the German mobilisation, were arrested as spies and placed for some hours in a German prison. The loss of luggage and passage money was a serious matter, and but for the timely aid of the Committee much hardship would have been experienced. A considerable number of applications were received from other than students, some being business men and others merely travelling for their health. In one case a lady with her little boy had returned from Germany with a party of English ladies, and until communication could be obtained with her people in India the Committee was able to render her some assistance.

CRICKET FIXTURES

SEASON 1915.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

June 19th—Persian Club.
June 26th—John Bright C. C.
July 3rd—Hindoo Gymkhana, Bombay.
July 10th—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
July 17th—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 24th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July 31st—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 7th Mahomedan C. C.
August 13th—Hindoo Gymkhana, (Poona)
August 14th—Islam Gymkhana.
August 21st—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
August 24th—Hindoo Gymkhana (Return)
August 28th—Islam Gymkhana (Return)
Sept. 2nd—Bombay Gymkhana (Return)
Sept. 4th—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
QUADRANGULAR CRICKET AT POONA.
Sept. 6th, 7th & 8th—Parsees vs. Hindoos.
Sept. 9th, 10th & 11th—Europeans vs. Mahomedans.
Sept. 13th, 14th & 15th—The Winners of the above two Matches.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.

"A" TEAM.

June 12th—Wilson College Gymkhana.
June 19th—Killick, Nixon & Coy's C. C.
June 26th—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
July 3rd—Municipal C. C.
July 10th—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
July 17th—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 24th—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 31st—Islam Gymkhana
August 7th—Times of India C. C.
August 12th & 13th—Poona Gymkhana.
August 21st—Parsi Gymkhana
August 24th—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
Sept. 2nd—Times of India C. C.

"B" TEAM.

June 12th—Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club.
June 19th— .....
June 26th—Alfred C. C.
July 3rd—The New Jolly Young Cricketers.
July 10th—E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C. C.
July 17th—Byculla Fire Brigade C. C.
July 24th— .....
July 31st—Thomas Cook & Sons C. C.
August 7th—Institute Luso Indiano C. C.
August 14th—Wilson College Gymkhana.
August 21st— .....
August 28th—The New Hindu C. C.
Sept. 4th—Alfred C. C. (Return)
Sept. 11th—Byculla Fire Brigade C. C. (Return)
Sept. 18th—King, King & Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 25th—Elphinstone C. C. "B" Team.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.'S C. C.

June 12th—Killick Nixon & Co., C. C.
June 19th—Bank of Bombay C. C.
June 26th—National Bank of India C. C.
July 3rd—David Sassoon & Co. C. C.
July 10th—B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C. (B. Team.)
July 17th—Y. M. C. A. (B. Team.)
July 24th—Thos. Cook and Son C. C.
August 7th—HinduGymkhana (B. Team.)
August 14th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana (B. Team.)
August 15th—Rallis XI C. C.
August 21st—G. I. P. Railway C. C. (B. Team.)
August 28th—Hardinge C. C.
Sept. 4th—G. I. P. Railway, Mechanic Institute, Parel.
Sept. 11th—Fort Vijay C. C.
Sept. 18th—Y. M. C. A. (B. Team.)
Sept. 25th—David Sassoon & Co., C. C.
Oct. 2nd—Bombay Currency Office C. C.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

STORY OF A DRAFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day further hearing of the case against Krishnamachari who stands charged with forgery etc., at the instance of a zemindar of South Vallur was continued.

The prosecution story is that in February 1912 the Collector of Kistna sent a registered letter to the complainant enclosing a draft on the Bank of Madras for Rs. 1468-12. At that time the complainant was living at Leighton House, Teynampet, and the postman attached to the Cathedral Post Office took the registered letter there. Being a purdanashin lady the postman could not personally deliver the letter to the complainant and he gave it to the accused to be given to the complainant and her signature obtained on the receipt. The accused returned the receipt a little later with the complainant's signature forged thereto and subsequently presented the draft at the Bank of Madras endorsing it "Etsirajulu Venkatachari, Agent to Zemindari of South Vallur." The Bank honoured the draft and after receiving the money the accused absconded and was arrested only recently.

Several witnesses were examined. One of them Mr. Udapathi Pillay, Assistant Station-master of Waltair, stated that in 1912 he was the stationmaster of Pithapur and he remembered the accused cashing a Rs. 100 note at the station. Witness gave the number of the note cashed by the accused and this tallied with the number in the currency note register maintained at the Bank of Madras.

The case is proceeding.

MONSOON FORECAST.

NO DECIDEDLY FAVOURABLE INDICATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, June 9.

The monsoon forecast to-day has been issued by the Indian Meteorological Department over the signature of Dr. G. C. Simpson. The following are its general inferences of the more important factors:—

Conditions in the Indian Ocean are neutral or slightly favourable, while snowfall and winter conditions are likely to exert no effect beyond delaying the arrival of the monsoon. Thus there are no decidedly favourable indications. The only unfavourable one, acting alone, is not likely to cause a serious deficiency with regard to the local distribution of rainfall. A statistical examination of the data indicates that the Arabian Sea current will be weaker than the Bay current.

Summary: (a) While the monsoon of 1915 may not be so good as that of 1914 there are no indications of a serious deficiency in the total rainfall. (b) The Arabian Sea current is likely to be less active than the Bay curre

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Thoroughness.

"The Punjabee."—English words seem to be changing their meaning more rapidly than we know. On no other hypothesis is it easy to understand what the Multan Special Commissioners meant by the following sentence which we cull from their judgment in the Basti Naurang Case:—"The investigation on the spot began on the 17th March, and as the police diaries show, was carried out with great patience and thoroughness by Sub-Inspector Serajuddin." Regarding the patience of the Police—we say nothing of the particular police officer—there can be no two opinions. The dacoity took place on the night of the 27th February. Information about it reached the Police on the 1st March. An investigation at an adjoining village was made by the Circle Inspector between the 7th and 9th March. And it was only on the 17th March that the Police found time to hold an investigation on the spot. That this is a case of rare patience is obvious, but whether patience like this is altogether a merit in a police officer is one of those matters in regard to which more than one opinion is possible. But in what sense was the investigation thorough? We find that as many as 143 persons were originally challaned. Either there was evidence against these men or there was not. If there was no evidence against them or the majority of them, how can we regard an investigation, as the result of which so many innocent men were challaned, as thorough? And if there *was* evidence against them, what became of this evidence when the case came on for hearing? The result of the procedure adopted was that the Crown had to enter a *nolle prosequi* against all but 21, and the Special Commissioners themselves were able to convict only five. If this is what is meant by thoroughness in the matter of investigation, we have, indeed, to learn the meanings of English words anew.

"Gentlemen who Pay."

"The Tribune."—While we have been asking for such modifications in the proposed Hindu University Bill as would minimise and define the powers of interference by the Visitor, we note the "Times of India" says that the University will be too much governed by the donors and its constitution is needlessly complex. The proposed University, says our contemporary, will be run "almost entirely by gentlemen who are able to spare any sum of over Rs. 10,000 for its funds." What is wrong if they really do ,we wonder. By whom else should it be run, since the real powers are enjoyed by the Visitor, who is an official, and since the "gentlemen who pay" only take a secondary place and merely carry out what will not be objected to by the official Visitor. Apparently our contemporary wants the "gentlemen who pay" to clear out of the University once for all, their money and not *they* being wanted. The remaining powers must be enjoyed by the so-called experts, the men who would be nowhere if it were not for the "gentlemen who pay." This is carrying the Shibboleth of "expert" control really too far.

Mr. Mohammed Ali's Case.

"Hablul Matin."—We are bound to state that the case of Mr. Mohammed Ali does not concern an individual but affects the interests of the Islamic community. The Indian Moslems are unflinching in their devotion to the British Raj. Any individual member of the community, who may be guilty of seditious offence against Government can never count upon the sympathy of his brethren in faith. But the present case is different. No opportunity is given to Mr. Mohammed Ali for defence. He is not even told what his offence is. Government is, no doubt, aware of the fact that although not a wealthy person, Mr. Mohammed Ali is held in esteem among his own people for noble character and zeal in the public cause. He is a man of vast erudition, and has been a journalist for some years. Both by his position in life and scholarly attainments, he is incapable of taking part in unlawful action. The community to which he belongs has proved its devotion to the British Raj under the most trying circumstances. Surely, the Indian Moslems have the right to expect generous consideration at the hands of Government. The internment of one of the most prominent members of the community in a summary fashion cannot but fail to produce feelings of regret and sympathy.

"A Masterpiece of Melancholy Meanness."

"The Leader."—It is officially declared now that the Quetta military academy for the training of officers is not open to Indians. We wonder if those responsible for this decision have reflected on its meaning to our countrymen and on its effects. When such are the decisions taken, the section of the Act of 1833 which was officially interpreted to mean that thenceforth there was to be no governing caste in India, and the Royal Proclamation of 1858 might as well be put aside out of sight and out of mind. We suppose too that the whole cost of maintaining the academy is to be borne by the Indian taxpayer, for the most conclusive of reasons that he is not to derive the least benefit from it. This is the latest illustration of what Mr. Fawcett called 'a masterpiece of melancholy 'meanness.' Further comment will we fear, carry us beyond the region of prudence in these days of the Defence of India Act and the Press Act.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

DEPUTATION TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. June 9.

A private telegram received from a member of yesterday's Hindu Sabha deputation to the Lieutenant-Governor says that the deputation considers his Honour's reply very satisfactory.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand, representative of the municipalities of the Western Division on the Punjab Council, will be given an interview by his Honour on the 10th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 10, 1915.

BOMBAY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

We have published during the last few days, not with any pleasure but as a matter of necessity, a selection from a large number of letters which have been addressed to us regarding the differences which exist in the Mahomedan community in Bombay over the question of inviting the All-India Moslem League to hold its annual session in Bombay this year. The correspondence has not been of a very edifying character, and, as we have said, it has not been any pleasure to give it publicity. But the matter is not one that a public journal can ignore, and the questions that have arisen require to be ventilated. We publish to day a communication from Mr. M. A. Jinnah, whose initiative in taking steps to invite the League to Bombay, has provoked criticism and resentment in certain quarters. Whether Mr. Jinnah was altogether discreet in the method he adopted to bring about the result he desired is, perhaps, open to question. He is not the leader of the Mahomedan community but the position he holds, and the work he has done, fully entitles him to take the first move in a matter of this kind if he desires to do so. We think he would have been better advised if he had, in the first instance, invited a conference of leading Mahomedans to consider the desirability of inviting the League to come to Bombay. But it has to be remembered that there is no existing machinery in the Presidency for such a purpose. There are a number of useful and admirable institutions and societies,—of which we have no doubt the Bombay Moslem League is one, though Mr. Jinnah does not seem to think so,—but there is not any central organisation which can be said to be representative of the Mahomedan community as a whole. In a matter of this sort, therefore, somebody must take the initiative, and having regard to the desirability of the object he had in view, Mr. Jinnah is to be commended for being the first to move in the matter. That there was nothing particularly wrong or venal in what he did and the way he did it seems to be borne out by the readiness with which a number of leading men in the community affixed their signatures to the requisition he had prepared,—for it is difficult to believe that they did not realise at the time the full import of what they were doing, or to accept the plea put forward by some of them, or on their behalf, that they were to sign first and decide afterwards, like the "sentence first and trial afterwards" in "Alice through the Looking Glass." It is clear that the proposal was, in the beginning, welcomed and assented to, and there is no reason why it should not have been. It may be that some of the signatories on reflection conscientiously came to the conclusion that they were mistaken in following the course they did, and not waiting for a conference. But if that is the case they should have the honesty to say so. Some of them, we do not doubt, have no desire to offer any but this most obvious reason for their withdrawal. But others, who have put forward the Looking Glass explanation as a reason for their withdrawal, have made themselves look rather ridiculous.

But whether Mr. Jinnah took too much upon himself; whether the signatories knew what they were about or not; and whether this person or that has the right to call himself a Mahomedan leader, all seems to us matters of minor importance that should not be allowed to obscure the main question as to whether it is or is not desirable, in the interests of the Mahomedan community, to invite the All-India Moslem to hold its sittings in Bombay in December next. And we cannot believe that any Mahomedan, who is an adherent of the League at all, or who realises the desirability of an annual All-India gathering of Moslems to discuss Mahomedan questions, if he considers the matter impartially, can for a moment desire to offer such an affront to the League, or to cast such a slur upon his own city, as would be involved in giving it the cold shoulder in the manner suggested in certain quarters. No member of the League who would subscribe to such a course, or who would not even repudiate it, ought to remain a member of it for a moment longer. The suggestion that the League should not come to Bombay as political controversy at such a time is undesirable, is as silly, as it is offensive, both to the League itself and to the Mahomedan community here. We take it that the League will, in any case, have its annual convention. There is not only no reason why it should not, but there is every reason why it should. Are we to understand then that of all places in India, Bombay is the one city where it is least desirable that the meetings of the League should be held? Judging by the testimonial recently accorded to the Mahomedan community of Bombay by no less an authority than the Hon. Mr. Hill, and the praises officially and unofficially heaped upon them from time to time for their correct behaviour, we could conceive of nothing more desirable than that an All-India gathering of Moslems should take place amidst such superlative influences. We do not know whence this suggestion of the undesirability of political controversy at the present time originated, but we imagine that it was not spontaneously generated in the columns of a contemporary. And we cannot but think that the Mahomedans of Bombay as a whole are such poor things as to accept the offensive suggestion that they are not to be trusted to discuss the questions affecting their community with representatives from other parts of India, six months hence, when, if the war is not actually over, the crisis of it is certainly likely to be past. The National Congress held its meetings in December last and the heavens did not fall. Is there any reason to place less confidence in the prospective doings of the All-India Moslem League, a loyal body which is not less favoured by Government than the National Congress, and in whose care the treatment of all the questions of chief interest to Mahomedans, which are of supreme interest to all India, undoubtedly rests? Unless the people who tell us that it is not desirable to invite the League to Bombay in December next, are prepared to go the whole hog, and say that the League should not meet at all, what possible justification can they have for opposing the invitation?

We believe, however, that there is no genuine feeling on the part of the majority of those who are entitled to speak in the matter, against the actual proposal to invite the League to Bombay. But the real merits of the question have been obscured, as we have said, by personal issues. It is not too late, however, to put that right and to save the Mahomedans of Bombay from being thrust irretrievably into an attitude which would undoubtedly provoke the resentment of their co-religionists in other parts of India. We have no doubt that Mr. Jinnah would cheerfully agree to any course that would restore the matter to a satisfactory footing. In any case, it is eminently desirable, whatever may be decided ultimately, that it should be decided by a suitably convened meeting of Mahomedans, in order that the Council of the League, who have adjourned the consideration of the matter, may have a reliable expression of opinion representative of the community as a whole, instead of being left to adjust for themselves the bewildering situation in which the present clamour has precipitated them.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

After the receipt of a recent cable, which led us to suppose the existing cotton dispute was on the eve of settlement, it is disappointing now to learn from Reuter that the dispute has again been aggravated owing to the attitude of the Cardroom workers, who, at a meeting in Manchester, decided to persist in the demand for the war bonus. The difficulty that has arisen between the Cardroom and the Master Spinners' Federation apparently hinges on the main question, as to whether mills are spinning Government contracts or not. It is extremely improbable that Government have placed any contracts for yarn, but only for cloth, and that few mills are employed exclusively in turning out yarns intended for Government cloth orders, though it is highly probable the bulk of the mills are engaged in this class of work in varying proportions. From the operatives' point of view, it is the Government demand which influences and controls the market prices of the coarse counts in question, and those that spin them derive the advantage of the Government demand, whether they are actually supplying them or not. The coarse counts, however, are not solely being benefited by the war orders from the various Governments, though they may have received the lion's share of the spoil. To keep pace with the demand, spinners have utilised the machinery of medium or finer counts, thus doing the market for these a good turn at the same time. The Federation from the outset promised to consider favourably questions of abnormal war profits on War Office contracts. So far as the British orders are concerned this may be all right, but it is a moot point whether those engaged for other Governments could expect to receive the same consideration. From what has transpired so far the attitude of the Federation is obviously to resist the policy of bargaining for the bonus piece-meal, mill by mill, and to adopt generally the system of a collective arrangement What the Cardroom operatives naturally dread is that, these Government orders for cloth, which have proved to be such a godsend to the trade, may be discontinued at any time, resulting in a loss of margins in all counts. Before this comes about, it would appear, that the Cardroom operatives are anxious to bring the matter to a head, though it might be expected the controversy should be postponed until next month, when the general wages agreement, which was made five years ago, is determined. The pros and cons could then be critically reviewed and differences adjusted, without much fear of the general trade conditions undergoing any material change in the interval. A point that has evoked some criticism is the fact of an influential organization like the Spinners' Association not supporting the Cardroom operatives, the opinion prevailing, that if it is once conceded that only firms making abnormal profits are to pay an advance in wages, it would be likely to militate against the chance of a general advance being agreed to, when the proper time comes round for the claim to be made. With regard to the war bonus the Cardroom operatives may be quite justified in pushing their claim, and if the matter rests at this there can be no question about the dispute being satisfactorily settled one way or the other. The issues are fairly broad, requiring a little argument on both sides to clear up any obscure points, and a decision can soon be arrived at by outside mediation or through Government assistance. But for any agitation to be made now for a general advance in wages during the strenuous times the country is passing through, by taking advantage of an unhappy and unexpected situation, would be an unthinkable crime, which Lancashire would have deep cause to regret for many, many years to come. One object lesson this war has taught the British Empire is the imperative need for much closer co-operation between the Government and those who control the industrial side of the nation. When our rulers are engaged in political bickering and party faction fights, they have very little time to think about anything else, with the result the great industrial resources of the Empire are permitted to slough away into dry rot and chaos, the relations between capital and labour, at the best of times, being merely an armed truce, ever and anon breaking out into open hostilities with ruinous mammoth strikes. All this must cease, if Great Britain is to remain the leading commercial Power of the world, a position she has apparently held more through traditional sentiment than anything else, during the past few years.

Notes of the Day.

The Interment of the Brothers Ali.

At a time like the present a public journal is placed in a difficult position in any matter of criticism of the authorities in regard to any action they may take under such a powerful instrument as the Safety of the Realm Act. And since the Commissioner of Delhi has chosen to conceal his reasons for the internment of Messrs. Mahomet Ali and Shaukat Ali, we are not in a position to say whether the reasons for the internment are justifiable or not. Nor are we able to judge, whether if the reasons are justifiable, it is justifiable to conceal them. There, under the circumstances, we are obliged to leave the matter for the present, but with one reservation and one criticism. As regards the former, we trust that the authorities understand that, even in time of war, you cannot intern an apparently law-abiding journalist and the secretary of a religious society without causing pain to the population—in this case a very large population—amidst whom they work; and, if silence is observed now, those who have thus used the tremendous powers placed in their hands, will be expected to account strictly for the manner in which they have used it, at a more convenient season. As regards the latter, we think it is highly undesirable, even in time of war, that such a tremendous and arbitrary power should be allowed to be wielded by a solitary public officer on his sole responsibility.

An Unparalleled Order.

We think, therefore, that in future the public should be informed that, where a merely local officer has taken action, that action has the approval of the Governor-General in Council. In the present case there is one matter in connection with the internment of Mr. Mahomet Ali and his brother, which calls for the immediate intervention of the Viceroy. We refer to the refusal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to bear the expenses of their internment. Messrs. Mahomet Ali and Shaukat Ali have to keep up two establishments,—one for business purposes at Delhi and their own home at Rampur. They have been interned by order of the State without any assigned reason. To make them bear their own expenses during the period of their internment would be an increadible act of meanness, for which we imagine no parallel could be found in any civilised State in the world. The Chief Commissioner may have good reasons for the internment but he cannot be allowed thus to cast a slur upon the repu the British Government, by an order that is calculated to create the most painful impression on the Indian public. Even the tried and convicted criminal is interned at the expense of the State

That American Note.

Most people must be getting rather tired of the American Note to Germany, which is constantly on the eve of completion and despatch. What with President Wilson's preference for being his own typist, the vacillations of his mind, his temporary indispositions, and, his elaborate precautions to ensure its textual accuracy,—whatever that may mean; it may refer to the President's typing,—the whole thing has become somewhat farcical, and one may be excused for not caring particularly whether the Note is ever sent or not, since it is clear that it is not likely to serve any effective purpose when it does go. The latest information as to the contents of the Note is to the effect that Germany, at the most, is to be threatened with the American Government's displeasure. "If an agreement is not reached further cordial relations between America and Germany will probably be postponed indefinitely." Germany is not even threatened with "a good hard slap"! But even President Wilson's mild and dilatory fashion of taking Germany to task, is too much for Mr. Bryan, who has resigned because "anything" in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany "would" violate the peace principles for which the present Government under his influence stands."

Mr. Bryan's Peace Principles.

Apparently Mr. Bryan's peace principles are of such a drastic character that, if he had his way, there could be no sort of protection for American citizens from outrage and aggression, though he is not averse to armed intervention in Mexico. Mr. Bryan's action may be due to thoroughly conscientious motives, but seeing that the Government under his influence has never lifted its little finger to prevent war, but, on the contrary, allowed the coffers of the United States to be drained to provide Germany with the sinews of war, and is permitting American manufacturers to make fortunes out of the supply of munitions to the Allies, it strikes the outsider as being mere hypocrisy. But, at least, it is a good thing that Secretary Bryan has resigned a position that it is clear that he could not conscientiously hold. When the United States signed the Hague Convention, it deliberately committed itself to the guaranteeing of certain international laws thereby established. It has ignored the violation of those laws when it has affected the rights of other nations; to continue to ignore such violation when its own rights and the safety of its own citizens are assailed, would be to reduce things to a state of mere futility.

Promise but no Performance.

A nation that enters into a convention with one or more other nations to recognise and preserve certain rules of conduct, and is not prepared when they are broken to adopt any means of enforcing them is guilty of fraud. If Mr. Bryan's peace principles will not allow him to remain in a Government which is taking steps to this end, which may lead to war, he had no business ever to have joined such a Government until he had persuaded it to repudiate the Hague Convention and all its other undertakings of the kind. The matter has been very well put by Mr. Roosevelt in his book on "Why America should join the Allies." He says:—

I took the action I did in directing these conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations, and that our people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and to incur risk.

If I had for one moment supposed that signing these Hague conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish which any power was at liberty to disregard with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I would certainly not have permitted the United States to be a party to such a mischievous farce.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against hideous wrong, its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective. They take the view that when we are asked to redeem in the concrete promises we made in the abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignoble peace for ourselves by regarding with cold-blooded and timid indifference the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country.

That was written *a propos* of the violation of Belgian neutrality. It applies with equal force to the sinking of unarmed merchantmen full of non-combatants, many of them American citizens.

No More Dirty Notes!

We are informed that with the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have decided to discontinue the practice of roissuing currency notes. In future all notes presented at a currency office will be at once cancelled, however short a time they have been in circulation. The direct effect of this reform will be to diminish the number of soiled notes in circulation, and so to enhance the convenience of the paper currency of the country, the great majority of the people having a marked distaste for dirty paper money. The Bank of England has never practised the reissue and this has undoubtedly contributed to the universal acceptability of the Bank of England notes. The new procedure will also afford a protection against forgery, this being one of the chief reasons for its adoption by the Bank of England. Dirt is one of the forger's most useful allies and it is a common device for counterfeit notes to be deliberately soiled or stained in order to obscure the defects of the imitation and render detection more difficult. When clean notes, being readily obtainable, form the bulk of the circulation a dirty note is likely to have the contrary effect of arousing suspicion. The reissue will be discontinued at once in all currency offices, except at Bombay, where there will be some little delay owing to the necessity of providing accommodation for the additional establishment that will be required to deal with the increased receipt of notes under the new system. We would suggest the desirability, in addition, of insisting that notes that have been out in half for despatch through the post, should be at once returned to a currency office.

Ameliorating the Cooly's Lot.

A letter has been addressed by a Bombay resident to the President of the Corporation suggesting the erection of head-load rests along all main roads leading to the Crawford and other markets and he supports his proposal by the remark that "one notices with some feeling of pain the way a person with a heavy-load has to beg for aid or struggle to place it on the ground, when he needs a little easing of his neck." The Commissioner, in dealing with this letter, has expressed the opinion that the introduction of head-load rests, while it would be a great convenience to those unfortunates that have to labour along the streets under heavy loads, would tend to obstruct the footpaths which are already crowded, and it is not desirable that the practice of carrying loads along the streets should be encouraged. He further suggests that loads should be carried either by cart or by rail.

A "Frightfulness" Policy.

The Executive Engineer sent in a list of 52 places where rests should be erected but the Commissioner considered the number too large. We agree that the erection of head-load rests would be a distinct boon to the poor cooly in this city, but it is somewhat difficult to see how the innovation of these rests would appreciably obstruct the footpath. The space occupied by them would be trifling in comparison with the space now taken up by coolies depositing their loads on the pavements. This is a decided obstruction on the footpaths and the erection of head-load rests would prevent the existing nuisance and give pedestrians more moving room. The conveyance of loads by coolies has been in vogue for centuries and is considerably cheaper than the hire of a cart, and it is not likely to be stopped by the policy of "frightfulness" that the Commissioner would like to follow. You cannot persuade people to use carts and trains by refusing the cooly this slight amelioration of his lot. We trust the Corporation will accept this humane suggestion and have the head-load rests erected without delay.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla has arrived in Bombay, and is residing in a bungalow on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S ULTIMATUM.

MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State, has resigned owing to differences with the other members of the Cabinet over the Note to Germany. It is stated that Mr. Bryan throughout, has been opposed to anything in the nature of an ultimatum of Germany.

The Note is completed and was probably to be forwarded yesterday. It has not been modified since the first draft and Germany's promise to pay compensation for the torpedoing of the Gulflight has not affected the main principle for while the States is contending namely, that Americans on board unarmed merchantmen of whatever nationality must be transferred to a place of safety before a prize is destroyed.

Another Zeppelin has been accounted for. It was sighted by an airman at half past two in the morning over Flanders who felled it. Twenty-eight of the crew were killed and at least twenty seriously burned and wounded.

Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Warenford has been awarded the Victoria Cross by the King with the most hearty congratulations on his Zeppelin exploit.

Graphic details are supplied by an eye-witness of submarine E11's raid on Constantinople.

Important French successes are recorded on the Western front. A violent infantry battle took place on the Lorette plateau, when the Germans made three counter-attacks, which were repulsed.

An Amsterdam message says that the frontier between Holland and Belgium has been closed in connection with enormous movements of Germans troops to the Yser.

The House of Commons passed the Bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Asquith stated that Mr. Lloyd George would be responsible for the necessary supplies for the troops.

The "Daily Mail" quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying: "At last I believe things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

Mr. Forster announced in the House of Commons that arrangements had been made for the production of a high explosive, thus securing an ample supply for ourselves and also enough to assist the Allies.

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY AEROPLANE.

MR. BRYAN RESIGNS.

OPPOSED TO AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

SECOND NOTE READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has resigned.

President Wilson has accepted the resignation which is due to differences over the Note to Germany.

It is understood that Mr. Bryan, throughout, has been opposed to anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany, as violating the peace principles for which the present Government under his influence stands.

He is leaving the Cabinet because he does not desire to embarrass the President.

Mr. Robert Lansing, Councillor to the State Department, automatically becomes Secretary of State from the 9th instant, and will sign the Note which will be sent as approved by the Cabinet.

CORDIAL RELATIONS THREATENED.

The Note has been drafted with unusual care, and there is reason to believe that if an agreement is not reached further cordial relations between America and Germany will probably be postponed indefinitely.

President Wilson has announced that the Note to Germany is completed and will probably be forwarded to-day.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLE.

Prior to Mr. Bryan's resignation, President Wilson had authorised the statement that the general character of the Note has not been modified since the first draft, that the German promise to pay compensation for the torpedoing of the Gulflight has not affected the main principle for which the United States is contending, namely, that Americans on board unarmed merchantmen of whatever nationality must be transferred to a place of safety before a prize is destroyed.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER

PEACE AT ANY PRICE ATTITUDE.

LATER.

In a letter to President Wilson, Mr. Bryan says: "Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to Germany a Note in which I cannot join without violating my duty to my country. The issue involved is so momentous that my remaining in the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would to the cause nearest my heart, namely, prevention of war."

SEPARATED ONLY IN METHOD.

President Wilson has replied deploring the resignation, which, he says, he accepts with a feeling of personal sorrow, and only because Mr. Bryan insists.

Mr. Wilson dwells on the delightful association with Mr. Bryan during the past two years, in which their judgments have agreed until now.

President Wilson says: "Even now we are not separated in object but only in method."

GERMAN-AMERICAN TENSION

COUNT ERNSTORFF CLIMBING DOWN

LAHORE, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent at Washington reports the slackening of the tension with Germany, one reason is Count Bernstorff's desire for a compromise.

Count Bernstorff has sent Dr. Gerhard to Berlin to explain the American attitude and Dr. Gerhard can scarcely arrive before June 16th.

NEW AMERICAN VICE-ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Rear-Admiral Mayo, Commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet, has been appointed Vice-Admiral. He is the first of three American Vice-Admirals to be appointed.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN FELLED.

BRILLIANT FEAT OF AN AEROPLANE.

28 KILLED AND 20 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, June 8.

Two aeroplanes were observed on Sunday evening hovering over Flanders. Guns thundered on all sides but the airmen were not perturbed and remained in the air, apparently awaiting the Zeppelins. One of the airmen sighted a Zeppelin at about half past two in the morning and felled it. Besides 28 of the crew who were killed, at least twenty were seriously burned and wounded.

LT. WARNEFORD'S EXPLOIT.

WHY HE LANDED AND HOW HE ESCAPED.

LONDON, June 8

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that Lieutenant Warneford attacked the Zeppelin alone and without assistance.. When the explosion upset his aeroplane, petrol escaped and this compelled Lieutenant Warneford to land in order to refill his tanks from the reserve supply. This was successfully accomplished.

A HERO'S REWARD.

CONGRATULATIONS AND V. C. FROM THE KING.

LONDON, June 8.

The Admiralty announces that the King has telegraphed to Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Warneford:—"Most hearty congratulations on your splendid achievement. I have much pleasure in conferring on you the Victoria Cross for your gallant act.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

BRITAIN'S PROTECTIVE AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, June 8.

Speaking in the City, Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd said that the people sometimes wondered what our aircraft were doing during the Zeppelin raids. His reports showed that they went out in pursuit and were successfully warding off danger from London.

COMPENSATION FOR AIR RAIDS.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISK.

LONDON, June 8.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that compensation had been granted for the damage done during the air-raids. The Government was considering the insurance of property against war risks.

KAISER'S COMPLAINT.

HIS ALLIES FAIL TO FULFIL HIS EXPECTATIONS.

A telegram to the "Bourse Gazette" from Kieff states that German officers captured at Jaslo describe how the Kaiser visited the Dunajetz front after a Council of War at Cracow at which Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and the two Austrian Archdukes were present.

Notwithstanding the presence of the Austrian officers, the Kaiser addressed the German soldiers and declared that Germany was fighting her three powerful enemies practically single-handed. Her Allies, Austria and Turkey, he said, had not fulfilled his expectations. The whole burden of the war was on the shoulders of the German army. Therefore German officers ought to take over the command of the remnants of the Austrian army, or, at any rate, Austrian officers should be subordinate to them. Under such conditions alone would victories be achievable.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

FURTHER GAINS IN THE "LABYRINTH."

VIOLENT BATTLE AT LORETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 8.

Important French successes are recorded in this afternoon's communiqué. A violent infantry battle occurred on the Lorette plateau. The Germans replied to the French night attack with three fierce counter-attacks, but the French maintained every position.

We progressed at Souchez and took, after very violent fighting, another group of houses in the Labyrinth.

The Germans were repulsed four times at Hebuterne in trying to recapture lost ground. The French made an important extension of their gains.

CONTINUED FRENCH ADVANCE

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, June 9.

A communiqué says: Severe artillery duels took place in the regions of the Aisne and Lorette.

We captured more houses at Neuville and repulsed violent attacks in the Labyrinth fortifications.

Two German battalions brought hastily in automobiles led a violent attack south of Hebuterne which was repulsed, whereupon we continued to advance eastward on a front of twelve hundred metres.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN BELGIUM.

DUTCH FRONTIER CLOSED WITH BARBED ELECTRIC WIRE.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

The frontier between Holland and Belgium has been closed in connection with enormous movements of German troops to the Yser. Barbed electric wire has been placed along the whole frontier and the inhabitants have been ordered to place buckets of water before their houses but to remain indoors themselves.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

SITUATION ON BRITISH FRONT UNCHANGED.

LONDON, June 8.

Field-Marshal French reports that the situation on the British front is unchanged and the artillery is less active.

We successfully exploded mines under the German trenches in front of Ploegsteert destroying thirty yards of parapet.

We brought down two German aeroplanes, one by gunfire and the other as the result of an aerial engagement with a British aviator.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ITALIAN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, June 9.

An official statement issued in Vienna says a seaplane shot at and destroyed the Italian airship Ferrara which was returning from Fiume in early morning. The crew of seven were captured.

ALL EXISTS FROM AUSTRIA CLOSED.

LAHORE, June 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent says the Austrian army against Italy is expected to number half a million. The officers are mostly men rejected as unfit twenty years ago who have had hasty instruction and six weeks' experience.

The "Messagero" says in twelve days' fighting the Italians have closed all exists from Austria along a frontier of 168 miles.

The "Central News," Lugano correspondent says the enemy in the vicinities of Tabnino and Reveretto are using trenches cut in solid rock.

SUBMARINE'S DASH ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

HOW THE TRANSPORT WAS TORPEDOED.

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 8.

An eye-witness of the visit of submarine E11 to Constantinople says:—

I reached Constanza, and took a boat at half past five in the morning from Pera to Stambul, I suddenly noticed sixty yards from the landing place a stick upright in the water moving towards the bridge. The sight was amazing as the current was in the opposite direction.

I then saw a white trail of blue-green water and guessed it was a torpedo. A moment later a shattering explosion occurred and an enormous column of water shot up and I then saw the army transport called the Stambul settling by the stern.

A second explosion followed amidships and nothing was visible for a few minutes but a mass of wreckage.

A third torpedo hit the Customs House quay without doing any damage. There was much terrible commotion ashore, police and soldiers distractedly firing their rifles.

The submarine gleamed for a moment in the sun with are officer on the lookout and then she sank. The batteries on the hill showered the spot with shells for half an hour, but that was sheer waste of ammunition.

TYPHOID IN TURKISH ARMY

ACTIVITY OF THE PEACE PARTY.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE

ATHENS, June 9.

Travellers from Constantinople affirm that typhoid is raging in the army and among the population in Asia Minor.

Seventy-five doctors have succumbed. Also, there is a great shortage of coal and bread

The Germans, fearing forcing of the Dardanelles, advised the Sultan to go to Koniah, on the pretext of a pilgrimage.

The Sultan declined and suggested that the Heir-Presumptive should go to Koniah.

It is reported that German families are again leaving *en masse*.

The Turkish peace party is making most strenuous efforts to bring Tewfik Pasha, ex-Ambassador in London, to power.

BRITISH GALLANTRY IN GALLIPOLI.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 9.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in an order to the troops dated 9th May, said he had never seen more devoted gallantry than in the past three days, even during the Russo-Japanese fighting.

He cabled to Lord Kitchener paying a tribute to the bravery of the troops and asking for reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the remainder of the East Lancashire division is disembarking so as to enable the troops to improve the hardly won positions.

MR. CHURCHILL ON PRESS CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHAAD, June 9.

A special London cable to the "Pioneer" states:—

Mr. Churchill in his speech at Dundee suggested that the press should not be allowed to attack the nation's leaders. Criticism of ministers should be confined to Parliament, sitting, when necessary, with closed doors. Some papers are protesting against the suggestion.

THE KING OF GREECE.

A PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

ATHENS, June 8.

Last evening's bulletin said that there had been a perceptible improvement in the King's condition. The temperature was 100.8 Fahrenheit and vomiting had ceased.

ATHENS, June 9.

The King's condition has improved and it is hoped that he will soon be out of danger.

"THINGS ARE GOING ALL RIGHT."

MR. GEORGE ON PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

ANOTHER HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 7.

The "Daily Mail" quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying:—"At last I believe things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS BILL.

LONDON, June 8.

The House of Commons passed on the third reading the Bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions.

Mr Asquith said that Mr. Lloyd George would be responsible to the House and country for the necessary supplies for the troops. He was sure that the House wished him well in his great task. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Forster announced that arrangements had been made for the production of the high explosive trinitrotoluol, thus securing an ample supply for ourselves and also enough to assist the Allies.

The explosive trinitrotoluol must be identical with or closely allied to trinitrololueue (C2 H2 Ch3—No. 2.) 3. The latter is a high explosive resembling picric acid in the manner of its explosion (to which in fact it is a rival), but differs therefrom in not forming salts with metals.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE AMMUNITION WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

A special London cable to the "Pioneer" states:—In Northern France while local engagements keep the men in good spirits we are unable to proceed with the advance so auspiciously begun until our reserves of high explosive amunition are sufficiently high. The German infantry is neither strong nor spirited enough to launch an attack in force. They have been so broken up that but for the strong positions of their machine guns they would be no match for our men. During the battle of Arras the French artillery used half a million shells in 52 hours.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN THE BALTIC.

TEN GERMAN BATTLESHIP ATTACKED

PETROGRAD, June 9.

A Russian submarine attacked ten German battleships between Windau and Gotland.

It fired several torpedoes and dived on hearing loud explosions.

The Germans, owing to the activity of submarines and losses in the mine field, have left in a south-westerly direction.

The German steamer Hindenburg has been sunk by a mine and a cruiser badly damaged.

The latter was towed to a German port.

ON THE SHAWLI FRONT.

GERMANS DEVELOPING A BIG BATTLE.

PETROGRAD, June 9.

A communiqué says: The Germans are developing a big battle on the Shawli front.

They have rearranged their forces and are persistently attacking in the direction of the village of Doublie.

The communiqué adds: Consequently the Russians have left the village and have concentrated before Shawli.

The Russian offensive on the lower Doubissa is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Germans in the Rawka region attempted to make another attack with gas.

The battle in Galicia is raging without abatement.

After the most stubborn fighting at Wisznia, the Russians counter attacked and have already captured two thousand Germans and Austrians.

The attack on the Dniester against Russian fortifications from Ugarsberg to Zhidatcesen have proved abortive, the Russians capturing hundreds of prisoners and quickfirers.

The enemy's forces at Zurawno, on the left bank of the Dniester, have been increased and extend to the railway.

TEE MEDJIDIEH.

REFLOATED AND DOCKED BY RUSSIANS

ODESSA, June 8.

The Russians have refloated and docked the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

WAR BONUS DEMANDS PERSISTED IN.

LONDON, June 8.

A meeting of the Cardroom workers at Manchester, at which it was decided to persist in the demand for war bonus, has again aggravated the cotton dispute.

PEERS AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY.

ITS LEGAL ASPECT.

Unlike the House of Commons, the House of Lords does not allow undue haste to be shown in the publication of the official report of its debates, says "India." Hence it is that the report of the discussion on the second reading of the Government of India Consolidation Bill, which took place on week. It will be seen from the extracts we print below, that a number of statements of a most suggestive character were made with regard to the alleged eligibility of Peers to sit on the Council of India: and May 4, has not become available to the public until after the lapse of more than a that their full significance was not brought out in the brief summary which appeared of necessity in our Parliamentary columns a week ago.

LORD CROMER.

The Earl of Cromer, while agreeing that it was extremely undesirable, in connexion with a Consolidated Bill to raise any question likely to give rise to acute controversy, could not suppose that this was made to render quite clear any clause in the Bill which at present might be ambiguous. Such a case occurred in Clause, 4, of which the text was as follows:—"A member of the Council of India shall not be capable of sitting or voting in parliament." What, in connexion with this particular Act, did the word "Parliament" mean? Did it mean both Houses, or only the House of Commons? In other words, were Peers excluded or not? The reason he drew attention to the point was that a case actually arose a few years ago. When he came back from Egypt in 1907, Lord Morley did him the honour to suggest that he should join the Council of India. They had some discussion on the matter, and eventually the proposal fell through, one of the reasons being the ambiguity of this clause. He believed the noble Viscount consulted the legal advisers at the Home Office on the point, and although he did not see their opinions he thought he was right in saying that they spoke with a rather uncertain voice on the matter. At any rate, the uncertainty was sufficiently great to be of itself a reason for allowing the matter to drop. He thought the opportunity ought now to be taken to put the matter right and to declare what the law was. He did not desire to enter fully into the merits of the case. He had not looked up the discussions which took place in 1858, but the point was, no doubt, neglected because nobody thought that a Peer would be proposed as a member of the Council of India. Things had changed a good deal since that time. Many Peers had been created who had Indian experience, and he could imagine cases in which it might be to the public interest that a Peer should be a member of the India Council. He was old enough to recollect a little of the discussions of 1858, and he did not think the Legislature ever intended to exclude Peers. He based that opinion on the history of the old East India Company and on the discussions with which the name of the elder Mill was associated. He did not wish, however, to express any strong opinion as to whether Peers ought or ought not to be members of the India Council. All he would say was that as they were consolidating the law the position ought to be made clear.

LORD CURZON.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston supported the suggestion that in the consideration of this Bill by the Joint Committee to whom it was to be referred, this question should be examined, and this ambiguity, if possible, removed. That there was an ambiguity was clear, not only from the experience of Lord Cromer himself, but from an entry which occurred in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's book on the Government of India. He had not in his possession at the moment the latest edition of that book, and it was conceivable that there might have been some alteration in the foot-note on this point, but in his edition the clause in the Digest referring to the provision that was now being considered had appended to it the words—"It is, perhaps, open to question whether under this enactment a seat in the Council is incompatible with a seat in the House of Lords."* As regards the merits of the case, he was inclined to agree with the view suggested by Lord Cromer. Personally, he believed that when the provision was inserted in the original Act it was intended to apply only to the House of Commons. But circumstances might arise—he was not certain that they had not already arisen—which might render it very desirable in the public interest that a Peer should be a member for a time of the India Council. It might very well be, on the one hand, that a Civil Servant who had shown exceptional ability in the discharge of his duties as a Lieutenant-Governor in India should, on his return to this country, be made a Peer—as Lord MacDonnell was, although at rather a later date. It would be very hard that the India Council should be deprived of the services of such a man by the fact of his career having been sufficiently distinguished to be rewarded by a seat in this House. Or it might happen in the future that some English statesman who had gone out to India and filled the post of Governor in one of the great Presidency Governorships would be in a position to render very substantial service to the Government of India on his return. It seemed extremely hard that such man, being a Peer, should be excluded. Finally, a case might occur like that of Lord Cromer. Although he had left India for some time, yet when he came back from Egypt and was for the moment freed from public cares he was considered by the Secretary of State for India an eminently desirable authority to place upon his Council. He need not argue the case with regard to the House of Commons. The reasons for prohibiting a member of the India Council from having a seat there were obvious. But he thought when the matter came up their lordships ought to consider not merely the wording of the law but the policy of this matter.

LORD CREWE.

The Marquess of Crewe observed, in reply, that doubts could only be removed by taking a step which ex-hypothesi some people would consider to involve a change in the law. Those who believed that the exclusion from Parliament of a member of the Council of India covered both Houses would believe, if the House of Commons was mentioned simply, that a change in the law had been made for the benefit of their lordships' House. On the other hand, those who believed that the term "Parliament," or, at any rate, the intention of those who framed the Act, was to include members of the House of Lords and only to exclude members of the House of Commons, would be proportionately gratified. But he did not think it would be disputed that to deal with this matter in the present Bill might be treading on somewhat dangerous ground. It would be wiser to leave this question, among others, to be settled whenever the Amending Bill—which in ordinary times, he would have brought in pari passu—could be dealt with, and he hoped that upon reconsideration the noble lords opposite would agree in the wisdom of that course. He did not desire to enter into the question whether or not it was desirable that members of the House of Lords should be able to sit on the Council of India. Personally, he would be very glad if they could. He was sure it was a great misfortune that Lord Cromer was debarred from sitting upon it owing to the fact of his being a Peer. He remembered a late case, that of Lord Inchcape. They all assumed that when he became a member of their lordships' House he was thereby debarred from remaining on the Council. But, as he had said, he would be very sorry to prejudge the question, as it was one which he thought was well worthy of being considered when the time came for making certain changes which, undoubtedly, would have to be made in the law.

ANOTHER POINT.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston rose to ask a further question arising out of the wording of Clause 4. The noble Marquess had just alluded to the case of a member of his Council who became a Peer and was thereby considered disqualified from retaining his seat on the Council of India. The words of Clause 4 were: "A member of the Council of India shall not be capable of sitting or voting in Parliament." Were they to draw from that the conclusion that it was possible for a Peer to be a member of the India Council, but that if he accepted that office he would not be at liberty to sit or speak or record a vote in the House of Lords? What was the existing interpretation of the law on that point?

The Marquess of Crewe said that the point was an interesting legal one which had not occurred to him. It was asked whether the exclusion of a Peer from the India Council and of a member of the India Council from Parliament was reciprocal, or whether it was only one-sided; that is to say, whether a member of Council might become a Peer, and, so long as he refrained from taking his seat, might remain a member of the India Council. On the face of it he would have thought that the wording of the clause would admit that possibility, but he would like to be fortified by some legal opinion before expressing a definite judgment on that point. As a matter of fact, it was, of course, not likely that a member of the Council who became a Peer would agree to abstain altogether from attending this House; and, therefore, the case was probably not one which was very likely to arise.

KAISER AND CAIN.

Reproduced from "The Westminster Gazette."

A TRIBUTE FROM THE LESS TO THE GREATER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A RAJAH'S CHILDREN.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

Before Mr. Justices Spencer sitting as Vacation Judge, to-day, on behalf of three accused implicated in the Pittapur poisoning, case, now being tried at Cocanada, Rao Saheb G. Venkataramayya applied for release of his client on bail.

The three accused in this case are charged with having attempted to poison the children of the Rajah of Pittapur. It was alleged that the third accused, a rich landholder and proprietor of this Under village, was inimically disposed towards the Rajah and that he therefore instigated the first and seconed accused who were maid-servants of the Rajah, and also another maidservant, who has since been taken as an approver, to put poison into the milk to be given to be given to the Rajah's children and also supplied them both with a bottle alleged to contain poison.

The approver's evidence was that the poison was handed over to the second accused in her presence and in the presence of the first accused, and that the second accused mixed the poison in the milk but suspicions were aroused in the Pittapur Palace and the attempt to poison the children was frustrated.

It was argued by Mr. Venkataramayya that the evidence implicating the first accused was the same as that against the third accused who had been on bail ever since the trial and that the evidence of the Ragah himself showed that the character of the first accused was unimpeachable.

His Lordship after hearing Mr. Sidney Smith for the Public Prosecutor, directed to grant bail.

A BAD CHARACTER BOUND OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The "Madras Mail's" Madura corresponlent writes:—A number of dacoities were reported in and around Varsanad at the close of November last.

Mr. H. G. Clinch, District Superintendent of Madura Police, very promptly put on special duty a party of special police to investigate the cases. After a protracted and very careful investigation the special police party traced the commission of dacoities to a gang armed with deadly weapons. They also found out in the course of the investigation that the members of the gang were largely aided and harboured by "Gurunatha Thevan," a wealthy Marava of Karkkattangulam. The police charged him before the Deputy Magistrate, Usilampatti, under security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate tried the case and bound the man on Saturday to be of good behaviour for three years in a sum of Rs. 7,000. His Honour also directed him to furnish two sureties for like amount.

ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The photo shows some of our soldiers in trenches on the bank of the Suez Canal, near Ismalia, where the fighting took place.

BOMBAY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MR. JINNAH EXPLAINS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah sends us for publication the following letter which he has addressed to the Editor of the "Times of India":—

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to your leaderette and the paragraphs that appeared in your paper on the 1st of June and 2nd of June, 1915. I beg to inform you that several material statements made therein are a series of misrepresentations.

It is not correct that, before the requisition was sent to the Secretary of the All India Moslem League the eleven of the signatories informed me that they were constrained to withdraw their signatures on the ground stated in their letter, viz., that they understood or were under the impression that a preliminary meeting of leading Mahomedans of Bombay was to be called to consider the advisability of moving the league to Bombay. The requisition was posted by me before I left Bombay for Ootacamund, which was on or about the 26th of April, 1915, whereas the copy letter of some of the signatories who withdrew was sent to me by post which reached me here a few days after my arrival. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's letter which is dated 26th of May, 1915, reached me here as late as the 29th May. In view of this, you will see that the statement in your leaderette "that in spite of this however the letter of invitation was sent" is not true. Here I may say that the copies of the letter of the signatories, who withdrew, and that of Sir Fazulbhoy were posted by them to the Secretary of the All India Moslem League at the same time and there remained nothing for me to do.

It is not correct to say that amongst the signatories who withdrew are (1), Kazi Kabirudin, (2) M. A. Makba (3) Satar Ayub Gya, as I do not find their names in the letter sent to me and referred to above. Sir, may I point out that all the gentlemen most willingly signed the requisition and I venture to say that they fully understood the purport and meaning of it. When I got a letter from some of them, withdrawing a few days after I had left Bombay, I at once felt that it was a mere excuse for them to say that they were under the impression that they were signing a letter of requisition to call a preliminary meeting of the leading Mahomedans or that a preliminary meeting of the leading Mahomedans was to be called. You have got only to look at the requisition and words of it. How any one could have signed such a document under the impression mentioned in their letter. I fail to understand. Perhaps these gentlemen will explain it. It seems to me that there has been a lot of wire-pulling from behind to get them to recede from their original position. Thus they have had to resort to the excuse of a wrong impression.

With regard to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy I can understand his attitude. He is a great champion of "Unanimity." He will have to wait for it. I have already replied to him in reply to his letter of the 29th May, 1915. He does not say that he is opposed to the idea of holding the League meeting in Bombay, but having regard to the opposition the matter should not be pressed, Opposition!!!

With regard to Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla let me inform you that he was far from being ignored. When the requisition was in circulation he was not in Bombay. I was informed that he was expected to return to Bombay soon. I waited for several days for his arrival. At last I had to leave on the 26th of April for Ootacamand and so I posted the requisition without his signature, knowing full well that the matter would go up to him, as he is one of the members of the All-India Moslem League Council and he will have the opportunity of expressing his opinion before it can be finally decided where the League should meet.

With regard to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, I personally talked the matter over with him and he agreed to sign the requisition, but as it was in circulation it could not be sent to him for a day or two, and, in the meantime, I believe he left for Poona. As to Mr. Sobhani he signed the requisition but afterwards joined the gentlemen who withdrew.

The so-called Bombay Presidency Moslem League is never recognized in the city of Bombay and I hope it never will be. Besides under the rules and constitution of the All-India Moslem League, it is entirely for the Council of the League (on which all parts of India are represented) to decide where and when the sessions of the League should take place.

You rightly say that "these are, however, matters that appear to concern the Mahomedans only." It is a pity that you should have thrown open the columns of your paper and devoted so much space and energy to matters which have gone to misrepresent me in this way.

Now, with reference to the last part of your leaderette you say "that the general public is concerned only with the prospect of a meeting of the All-India Moslem League being held in Bombay at a time when political controversy or demands would be singularly undesirable." What political controversy do you refer to? I don't know. As to the demands, did not the Congress meet last December at Madras? Is not the Congress going to meet this December in Bombay? Surely the Mahomedans who have shown the greatest self-restraint and control throughout these grave and momentous crisis, may be trusted to formulate their demands along with their Hindu bretheren. Can there be a better opportunity than this, that the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League should meet in one place and confer together as to the future of India? Those who wish to prevent this are undertaking the greatest responsibility.

In conclusion may I say it is not the energies of the few of the members of the League that has put the Mahomedan community in rather an awkward position, but it is the wire-pullers and "Johookums" who are responsible for all this. I still venture to say that all the thinking Mahomedans all over India are in favour of holding the next sessions of the League in Bombay. We do not want Boribunder opinion to tell us what we should do or what we should not do. For the matter of that, I for one, Sir, whatever may have been my ambition in life, never aspired to get your increased respect for myself.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. JINNAH.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 9.

The international rugby player Din Bain, of the Gordons, has been killed in action.

Yesterday's casualty lists for Flanders contained 3,321 names, including 711 dead, besides 240 casualties in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, June 7.

The following casualties are announce:—

KILLED.

Captain F. S. Brown, Manchesters.
Lieut. R. Maule, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. Kemp, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Williamson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. W. Winwood, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Major H. M. Stephenson, Manchesters.
Captain G. Burnett-Stuart, Artillery.
Captain J. R. Robb, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. Faire, Leicesters.
Captain R. D. Whigham, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. O. Dixon, Lincolns.
Lieut. D. Chesney, Worcesters.
Lieut. J. G. Abell, Leicesters.
Lieut. H. Sayres, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Essex.
Lieut. H. Claye, Sherwoods.
Lieut. G Alison, Seaforths.
Lieut. J. C. Lauder, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. R. O'Kelly, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. J. Pendlebury, East Lancashire.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Fenton, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. E. Horsfall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. Moxley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. Ashmead-Bartlett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. Tyler, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. T. Pine-Coffin, Devons.
Second-Lieut. G. Glossop, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. C. Sanders, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Smith, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. Williams, King's Roya Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. Buckworth, Seaforths.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain P. Forrett, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. Jones, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. Maguire, Connaught Rangers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F. Winfield, Northumberland Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. P. Ritchie, Rifle Brigade.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION, NOT MISSING

P. Forrett and W. Maguire, announced to be suffering from gas poisoning above.

LONDON, June 7.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Capt. F. G. Dawson, Monmouths.
Lieut. D. G. Murphy, Monmouths.
Lieut. S. Sanford, 7 Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. Coulson, Northumbrian Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Donnelly, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. Llewellyn, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. Stealey, Monmouths.

NOW REPORTED NOT MISSING,

Lieut. W. Gifford, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieut. J. H. Brough, Middlesex.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED UNWOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. R. Malley, 13, Londons

NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. Lord, Northumberlands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The following are the names of officers in the 136th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Jamadar Lechna Singh, 40th Pathans.
Jamadar Saida Khan, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Bostar Khan 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Lalkhan, 82nd Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. Atkinson, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Capt. W. P. P. Tugwell 121st Pioneers.
Capt. A. B. Harley, 121st Pioneers.
Jemadar Sahsat Khan, 129th Baluchis.
Jemadar Barne Thapa, 2nd 8th Gurkhas.

The 10th list reported from the Mediteranean Force:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Talajsingh, 14th Sikhs.
Jemadar Partab Singh, 14th Sikhs.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 9.

The Punjab Government having considered the "Martyr" number published in March last, of the "Arya Musafir" brought out in memory of the late Pandit Lekh Ram as objectionable, directed all copies of the special number to be forfeited to his Majesty. The Manager of the "Arya Musafir" on Monday handed over 36 copies which he had in stock to the District Magistrate, Lahore.

JAPAN AND INDIAN TRADE.

WHOLESALE CAPTURES.

SAILINGS TO BOMBAY DOUBLED.

Much has been said of late about the increasing Commercial relations between India and Japan, since the outbreak of the war, and the latter country seems to have adopted the policy of "making hay while the sun shines."

Although one cannot as yet fully judge of the progress Japan is likely to make in her trade relations with India, in future, it is interesting to note that so far she has done remarkably well. The enterprising nation of the Far East, have spared no pains to "capture" the German and Austrian trade in our markets and in many respects they have met with success.

Apart from the statistics available, taking Bombay as an instance, the enormous increase in s'ipping between this port and Japan, which has been noticeable of late, is a visible sign of the growth in her trade.

The Conference Liners as the services of the P. and O., N. Y. K., and O. S. K., steam ship companies, have been collectively termed, are working at full pressure between our port and the Far East, the last mentioned Company having actually doubled its sailings, for some months past. In addition to these, many other Japanese vessels which have been specially coming to Bombay since November last in order to take back cotton, contrary to the usual practise, owing to the scarcity of British tonnage, have been bringing in goods to India.

The recent visit of Dr. Sheoji, the Japanese Commercial Expert to Bombay and other principal cities in the country in order to investigate the conditions of the Indian Market seems to have had a good effect in furthering their interests. Although his report is not yet available it is believed that he has many interesting and useful suggestions to make to the Japanese exporters.

As is well known Japan has been predominating in her exports to India chiefly in matches, glass and glassware, hosiery, silk, piecegoods and many other articles.

So for as that indispensible necessity to every household, matches, is concerned the latest statistics show that the Japanese trade in that article has nearly trebled the average. The figures for April last, which are the latest available, alone indicate that out of a total importation of matches valued at Rs. 15,33,336, Japan has shipped matches to the value of Rs. 994,472. Thus it will be seen that nearly three-fourths of our match supply has of late been coming from that country.

In glass and glassware she has been leading the way and has literally captured the Austrian trade by supplying more than half our requirements. For the month of April last out of a total importation of glass and glasswares to the value of Rs. 604,531 Japan has sent in goods to the value of Rs. 324,817 and the supply it is believed with grow larger and larger.

In hosiery too, she has been doing remarkably well, supplying of late nearly two-thirds of India's demands. The importation in hosiery for the month of April has been valued at Rs. 2,11,662 out of which Japan could claim to have supplied goods to the value of Rs. 1,43,777. She has been ranking first in the supply of silk piecegoods too by virtually meeting more than half of our requirements.

In addition to these Japan has been sending to the Indian Market various other commodities such as, Japanese wares, twist and yarn, piecegoods, toys, beer, etc.

The last named article is getting every day more and more popular among many in this country.

On the whole, Japan has taken full advantage of the opportunity that has presented itself while India has not for various reasons.

"FIND THE KIDDIES."

MR. VANDERBILT'S HEROISM.

Mrs. Lines, a Canadian lady, who reached London from Queenstown, paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and his valet, Ronald Denver, both of whom fell victims in the Lusitania disaster.

"People will not talk of Mr. Vanderbilt in future as a millionaire sportsman and a man of pleasure," she said. "He will be remembered as a children's hero and men and women will salute his name.

"When death was nearing him he showed gallantry which no words of mine can adequately describe. He stood outside the palm saloon on the starboard side with Ronald Denver by his side. He looked on the scene of horror and despair with pitying eyes. 'Find all the kiddies you can, boy,' he said to his valet. The man rushed off immediately collecting children, and as he brought them to Mr. Vanderbilt the millionaire dashed to the boats with two little ones in his arms at a time.

"When he could no longer find any more children he went to the assistance of women and placed as many as he could in safety. In all his work he was gallantly assisted by Ronald Denver, and the two continued their efforts until the very end. I hope the young men of Great Britain will act in the same way for their country now as Mr. Vanderbilt did for somebody's little ones."

Acting on a warrant issued by the Additional Magistrate of Alipore, Inspector Colquhon of Rangoon arrested on Wednesday in a house in 40th Street R. B. Waddell alias Brown, on a charge of enticing away from her home in Alipore a married woman with whom he was found living there.

THE RIGHT OF A LUNATIC.

NEW DECISION.

In the Chancery Division, on May 10, Mr. Justice Joyce gave a considered judgment upon a point which had never before arisen, namely, whether a man who, it was alleged, killed his father, and was found to be insane, could participate in the estate of the victim, who left no will.

The case had reference to the estate of William Houghton, farmer, Whatton, Nottinghamshire, said to be valued at about £14,000, and to consist mainly of policies on the life of his son, Jasper Arthur Houghton. Both Mr. Houghton and his son Jasper were, it was alleged, shot by an other son. John Frederick. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of murder, and John Frederick was indicted on both counts. The charge respecting the murder of Jasper was first tried, and the jury found the prisoner guilty, but of unsound mind. Thereupon the case of the murder of the father was not proceeded with, and John Frederick was put under detention in a lunatic asylum during his Majesty's pleasure. The father died intestate, and his widow took out a summons to have it determined whether John Frederick could participate in the estate. It was pointed out that if he could, he was entitled to two-thirds and the widow to one-third.

His lordship said it was settled law that when a person was criminally responsible for the death of another, whether it be murder or manslaughter, he could not take under the will of the deceased. But it had never been suggested that there was any such incapacity or disqualification where the person guilty of the act of slaying was innocent of any crime, as for instance, where the deceased was killed accidentally or by misadventure or if the death were held to be caused by justifiable homicide. He doubted whether there had been any evidence before him from which he could conclude that John Frederick, who at the time of his father's death was of unsound mind, was guilty of either murder or manslaughter. This court had no jurisdiction to try him, and it was not a necessary condition of the disqualifying rule that there should be a conviction. Not infrequently a murderer committed suicide, or he might die a natural death before trial or verict. In the present case the unfortunate victim died intestate, but one thing was quite certain, namely, that if the indictment for murder had been proceeded with, and it had been proved that in fact John Frederick slew his father, he would have had to be dealt with under the Lunatics Act, 1843, and would not have been found guilty of any criminal offence, even if found guilty of the act of killing. His lordship saw no reason why he should not have taken under the will of his father if the latter had left a will, still less why he should not take a share in the intestacy.

His lordship accordingly directed that John Frederick could share in his father's estate.

CIVIL SERVICE BANK FAILURE.

MORE EVIDENCE IN CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIALS.

Further evidence in regard to the recent failure of the Civil Service Bank (Ld.), Charing Cross-road, was taken before Mr. Hopkins at Bow-street, on May 14.

The chairman of the bank, James Trippett Southgate, 59, solicitor, and the auditor, Edwin Wilding, 63, chartered accountant, are charged with making, circulating, and publishing false statements in the balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1913, with intent to deceive and defraud the members, shareholders, and creditors.

The allegations are that the bank's balance-sheet for 1913 was falsified to the extent of about £80,000, with the object, it was suggested, of concealing a loss of £21,000 on speculative investments and unauthorised overdrafts amounting to upwards of £20,000 to the two defendants and the manager, Harry Shaftsbury Cooper, for whose arrest a warrant is out.

Mr. R. D. Muir, counsel for the prosecution, recalled Mr. G. A. Esden, senior examiner for the Official Receiver in Companies Liquidation, who continued to give details of the bank's affairs. The witness said the investments had been grossly misrepresented at £21,379. The true value of the bank's investments were £2,656.

Dealing with "Loans and Overdrafts to Customers," the witness said that item was put down at £53,816, but that included about £20,000 due from the defendants in these proceedings. The witness estimated that out of a balance of £26,308 on the loan account only £11,813 was "good."

Dealing with the assets of the bank, the witness said that the total entered in the books was £90,902, but his estimate of their value was about £20,000.

The hearing was again adjourned.

MURDER BY NOTICE.

NON-COMBATANTS CANNOT BE SPARED.

A Central News telegram from new York states:—

Herr Dernburg, in the course of an interview which he granted to a newspaper reporter on his return here, stated that the German submarines would continue to sink merchant vessels without warning.

It was impossible, he declared, to give women, children, and other non-combatants a chance of escape before ships were torpedoed. The warnings inserted in the newspapers will have to be considered as equivalent to a signal to the captain of every merchant ship belonging to Great Britain or her Allies that his ship is to be sunk.

From the same German source which predicted the sinking of the Lusitania word has been sent out that the Transylvania, which sailed from New York on Friday, will be torpedoed.

Sailors from the German ships now in harbour at Boston, who predicted the blowing up of the Lusitania, declare that a desperate effort is going to be made to destroy London by fire within the next month.

PROUD MOMENTS OF A FRENCH SOLDIER.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A brave Chasseur mitrailleur decorated personally by General Joffre with the military medal.

DEATH-SENTENCES IN INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HIGH COURT.

It is with regret that I have to notice another case from the United Provinces in which the local Government has done its best to convert a sentence of transportation for life into a sentence of death, writes Sir Henry Cotton in "India."

Of the three actual murderers in this case, one had already been hanged and two had been transported for life. But it was supposed that there were others who had instigated the crime, and a local landholder, Ram Sewak Singh, was charged with this offence before the Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, and on conviction was sentenced to transportation for life. The Lieutenant Governor, however, was not content with this and made an application to the High Court to inflict capital punishment in place of transportation. The accused, fortunately for himself, is a man of some means, and was able to command the services of counsel. Both sides, therefore, were represented before the High Court, and eventually the learned judges (Mr. Justice Piggott and Mr. Justice Chamier) not only rejected the Government appeal, but acquitted the accused altogether and directed his release. The judgment is published in full in most of the Indian newspapers received by the last mail.

The result, therefore, is one on which we may congratulate ourselves; but who can say what would have happened if the accused had been a poor man and unable to afford the expense of counsel? After all, it is enough to look at what actually happened.. An innocent man had been sentenced to transportation, and if the Government had had its way the judges of the High Court would have sent him to the gallows.

The Government failed in its endeavour, but the facts none the less disclose a grave scandal, and did this case stand alone, instead of being but one among scores which have ended less happily, it would amply justify the modification in the law which I have so often urged in these columns. It is a monstrous procedure under which a man who had been sentenced to transportation for life—or, it may be, acquitted, it matters not according to present practice—is liable to be sentenced to death by an appellate Court. It is an outrage on humanity when a local Government presses for the infliction of capital punishment in such a case.

Sessions Judges in the United Provinces are already far too prone to pass sentences of death in murder cases, and the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor can only have the effect of stimulating their predilection for capital punishment. The appointment, the promotion, and the prospects of these judges rest entirely in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. It becomes, therefore, a very serious matter when pressure in any form or shape, direct or indirect, is put upon them by the head of the local Government; and the only remedy, apart from the expression of public opinion, which in India is still quite ineffective, appears to be the deprivation by legislation of the power of the High Courts to enhance any sentence or order, either on revision or appeal, to a death-sentence.

This is a power which should never have been allowed, and I am convinced that the framers of the Act of 1872, which is quoted as authority for the present practice, never intended that such power should be exercised. The Code of Criminal Procedure is said to be now under revision, and the opportunity for legislation in this direction offers itself at once. I trust that, for the credit of humaner methods in the administration, it may not be lost.

ACTION BY "SCOTT AND WHALEY."

STORY OF A "TURN" AT THE PALLADIUM.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Ridley and a Common Jury, on May 12, Messrs. Harry Scott and Edward Whaley, American coloured comedians, unsuccessfully sued the London Theatres of Varieties (Ltd.), the proprietors of the Palladium, for alleged breach of contract.

Mr. Rowland Harker said the plaintiffs claimed damages against the defendant company for alleged breach of contract. The defendant company in their turn counter-claimed for alleged breach of contract against the plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs, who were music-hall artists of considerable repute, had been in this country for five years. Under a contract of June 20, 1913, they undertook to give at the Palladium their usual entertainment for a week in September, 1914. The plaintiffs were to receive a salary of £35 per week, and also £8-15s. for the performance at matinees.

On September 14 plaintiffs attended the rehearsal at the Palladium, and there found that they would only be allotted from eight to ten minutes for the "turn," and, as this time was insufficient to do justice to their "turn," they refused to appear.

HENRY SCOTT'S EVIDENCE.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Harker said no time was specified in the contract. Counsel submitted that the defendants were bound to allow the plaintiffs sufficient time properly to give their preformance.

Henry Scott, one of the plaintiffs, gave evidence.

The Judge: Could you not have given half of the "show"?—No, sir.

The Judge: You might have left out a song or two. (Laughter.)

Witness said his performance was a "conglomeration of funniosities and curious coonosities." "We have a plot," he added, "in the first scene; we go into another scene and finish, so the plot is exploded at the finish with a grand final climax. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harker: Did you perform at the Holborn Empire for the defendant company a few years ago?—Yes in "Don't Push Me Any More." (Laughter.)

Mr. Harker: Are you addressing me? (Laughter.)

In cross-examination, witness denied that the trouble arose from their "turn" being placed first on the bill. There were four or five climaxes in the "turn," and it was impossible to cut it down.

The Judge: More famous plays than yours have been curtailed.

Edward Whaley, the other plaintiff, gave corroborative evidence.

FRED MACNAUGHTEN IN THE BOX.

For the defence, Mr. Fred Macnaughten, music-hall comedian, wearing the blue uniform of the Volunteer Civil Force, stated that plaintiffs' "turn" consisted of patter, song, and dance. There was no plot, but simply cross-talk. Witness, with his partner, gave a similar "turn," and they were often called upon to cut their turn from twenty-five to eight minutes.

Mr. Sam Poluski, comedian, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Ernest Hook, manager at the Palladium, stated that on a previous occasion the plaintiffs' time had been cut down to eight or nine minutes. The plaintiffs refused to give their show after rehearsing, and a deputy "turn" had to be obtained.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendants. Mr. Hastings announced that the counter-claim would be withdrawn. Judgment was entered for the defendants, with costs on the claim.

CEYLON RIOTS.

QUIET BEING RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 9.

Disturbances are still occurring in the Kolani valley, but are being drastically dealt with by small parties of the Punjabis under Europeans. Labour shortage is still perceptible at the harbour but the food difficulty has been largely overcome.

THE HAJ.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL AT JEDDAH

The following summary of the report of Dr. Shaikh Abdurrahman, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, on the Haj of 1913-14 is published for general information:—

Dr. Abdurrahman was, until recently, Vice-Consul at Jeddah. A summary of his report on the Haj of 1912-13 was published in Press Note No. 4663, General Department, dated 11th June, 1914. The 1913-14 report is a much more satisfactory record than that of the previous year, which included a virulent epidemic of cholera, a terrible flood which caused heavy loss of life, and the stranding of a large number of destitute Indian pilgrims at Jeddah. In 1913-14 there was a decrease in the number of Indian pilgrims, which Dr. Abdurrahman attributes partly to the fact that the Haj, whose English date falls earlier every year owing to the Mahomedan year being lunar and not solar, took place during the monsoon, and partly to the high rates of passage money prevailing. The general health of the pilgrims was good and there was no cholera. The Javanese pilgrims, whose number is continually rising, were inoculated against cholera before their departure by order of the Dutch Government, and it is not improbable that this wise precaution had something to do with the absence of the disease. Plague made its appearance at a much later date than usual, the first case occurring on 1st February, 1914. Some improvements in the Turkish quarantine regulations were noticed, but the pilgrims were loud as ever in their complaints about the quarantine camp at Camaran. The medical staff, ignorant as they are of the languages of the pilgrims, cannot be of much use to them, and the Vice-Consul holds that better and more up-to-date accommodation should be provided for the pilgrims, who pay a large sum for the up-keep of the department. The water supply at Jeddah has been improved by the provision of a condensing machine, but the water, though good and clean, is insufficient in quantity. The Sanitary Department is understood to have ordered a second machine with a larger capacity. Incidentally Dr. Abdurrahman points out that though the residents benefit by the department to a much greater degree than the pilgrims, nevertheless the former do not contribute to its up-keep in any way. The utility of the department's work in Medina, Yambo and Mecca varies according to the personnel of the officers in charge. According to the report of the Vice-Consul, who visited the institution in the company of the Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, the semi-lazy condition of the hospital at Yambo leaves much to be desired.

LOSSES FROM DACOITIES.

Dacoities occurred both *en route* to Medina and in the suburbs of that city. The Grand Sherif paid £385 as compensation for the losses incurred by certain Bengali pilgrims in connexion with one of the dacoities, but the remaining claims were still pending at the close of 1914.

The arrangements for the return of the Indian pilgrims were facilitated by the smaller numbers to be accommodated. The rates were high at first, but at the end of the season an element of competition operated so as to lower them. Though Dr. Abdurrahman does not explicitly say so, the reduction seems to have been due in part to the fact that the steamship companies realized that they might be eventually compelled to ship at pauper rates the many pilgrims who could not afford to pay the rates originally demanded, and indeed a number of steamers did take passengers at Rs. 10, which is in effect a pauper rate.

The Vice-Consular Dispensary at Jeddah was open to the pilgrims as well as to the residents of the town throughout the year. There wer 1,759 new cases treated during the year, and the daily average number of patients was 21.78. A hundred and eleven operations were performed.

DISMISSALS FROM THE CENTRAL PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reading the editorial note you were pleased to write in this morning's issue of your esteemed journal, supporting the cause of the poor unfortunate employees of the Government Central Press, who have been served with notices terminating their services by the end of the current month, I felt extremely gratified at the evident anxiety you displayed in endeavouring to find some intelligible explanation for the step taken by those concerned in putting these men out of employ during the dreary and cheerless period of the approaching monsoon. I therefore beg to be permitted to supply some further facts which I believe to be true as far as my information goes which will help to elucidate the matter more clearly. The situation seems apparently to be this:—Firstly, the rooms at present occupied by the establishment of the Secretariat Press are said to be required for the extension of one of the Secretariat clerical departments; Secondly, that consequently the Government Central Press management were required to accommodate the Secretariat Press (which has, by the way, always been regarded as a Branch of the Central Press) in the latter; thirdly, that the large-looking low structure erected for the accommodation of the establishment of the Government Central Press proved to be so scanty for the free movement and comfort of the large number of workmen that Government were pleased only recently to sanction the provision of 40 electric fans; fourthly, that owing to the latter difficulty (the scantiness of the structure) it happened to be thought of to oust a sufficient number of hands to make room for the men to come from the Secretarit Press.

However, I pray once more Government and all authorities concerned will be pleased to see their way to remove the halter of great anxiety that has been placed on the necks of these poor unfortunate employees of the Central Press by the notices served on them, as early as convenient and possible.—Yours etc.

SYMPTHISER.

9th June.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ORDER OF COMMITAL.

HIGH COURT'S POWER TO QUASH.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

H. E. STANTON v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application presented by H. E. Stanton praying their Lordships to quash the order for committal passed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The petitioner Stanton stated in his application that he was the manager of Messrs. B. S. Lyods and Co., from 1907 to 1914 and had as manager to finance the business of the firm and in the course of such financing he obtained credits from various Banks in Bombay and particularly from the Russo Asiatic Bank and Comptoir National. The firm stopped payment on 30th November 1914, as it suffered very heavy losses in consequences of the war, and owing to breaches of contract in connection with shipments to countries affected by the War and also owing to a great fall in the prices of produce held by the firm in India. The Bombay branch was declared insolvent on the 2nd December 1914, and the petitioner wanted to go to London to secure an employment. The petitioner was examined by Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk Insolvency Court and he also interviewed the Official Assignee, who did not raise any objection to his leaving India. He also saw the Attorneys of the Banks, who also raised no objection.

Thereafter the petitioner took a return ticket to London and he proceeded as far as Suez where he was arrested without a warrant and brought back to Bombay. On May 5th 1915 the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged the accused of cheating and criminal breach of trust under sections 406 and 417 and committed him to Sessions.

Mr. Stanton appeared in person and said that the charges against him were so incomprehensible, that they did not comply with section 221, Code of Criminal Procedure. There was no evidence that he committed the criminal breach of trust. The seeds were never actually in his custody, but in the godown of the firm situated three miles from the office of the firm; and the godown was managed by Chunilal Sakalchand.

POSSESSION OF HYPOTHECATED GOODS.

Mr. Weldon in showing cause against the rule said that the accused had committed the offences of cheating and criminal breaches of trust in case of several banks. The goods which he alleged to have hypothecated to the banks were in fact under the possession of one Chunilal Sankalchand, and not under his own possession and control as he had averred to the managers of the banks. The goods were held in trust by him for the banks, in charge of Chunilal. In the case of 200 tons of cottonseeds no charge had been framed but the Clerk of the Crown had the power to alter the charges or to add to them. The accused was to be tried on the amended charges before the Sessions Court. The same goods in some cases were hypothecated to different parties.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Beaman is delivering judgment observed:—

Much as we should like to stop the prosecution here since from the arguments we have heard, it is hard to say that the accused person has even "prima facie" committed criminal acts. That is a point which really involves a judgment of facts and to that extent is not proper to be determined upon an application to quash the commitment. We are not here to usurp the province of a jury or to express any opinion upon the facts alleged on the extent to which the prosecution has so far established them. We have given very careful consideration to the case on the ground that the charges as framed are so complex clumsy and obscure that for a long time, we felt a very real doubt, whether as they stand they do disclose any criminality which could have been properly investigated by a jury. But taking the charges along with the record, there can be no doubt that the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate intended speaking generally, to put the accused upon his trial for cheating in respect of certain definite acts and porperty and what is now lacking in precision in the charges, or what is contained in them, in our opinion ought to be eliminated before the trial in the Sessions begins. If after proper care and attention it should be found that no charges can be framed without going to a jury, we should like to stop the trial there. Here we can only say that we are unable to lay our hands upon any such illegality as would justify us to quash the commitment. We must therefore reject this application and allow the commitment to stand, and a trial to proceed in due course.

Mr. W. L. Weldon instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Inspector Morris appeared for the Crown to oppose the rule.

Mr. H. E. Stanton appeared in person.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

PICK-POCKET'S EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Babu Mulji with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 4-14, belonging to Kushna Pandu. The complainant was going along Kalbadevi Road, when the accused removed the purse from his pocket and was seized and handed over to the Police. The accused was convicted and as he had seven previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 9.

At the trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case on the 8th June, John Slattory, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Lahore, gave an account of the arrival at Calcutta of the Tashi Maru on the 29th October, 1914, when the police seized a suit case containing two automatic pistols, four revolvers and 200 rounds of revolver ammunition. He also produced a list of such of the accused as were returned emigrants and had reached India by various ships from September, 1914, to January, 1915. Witness also proved the order of internment served on Gurmukh Singh, accused. A summary of the evidence was read out to the accused in Urdu.

Santok Singh of Salimpur gave evidence against Deva Singh. The next batch of witnesses (Waziri Mal, Munshi Babu, Hardawari and Ram Kishan) gave evidence about the Jhaner dacoity in Malerkotla State.

Umrao Singh, accused, was tendered a pardon by the Commissioners if he made a full and true statement of all he knew. Witness deposed at some length and his statement was not finished when the Court rose for lunch.

Of the absconders Vir Singh and Buta Singh have been just arrested.

BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

WORK OF THE INDIAN CORPS.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

GREATEST BATTLE IN BRITISH HISTORY.

INDIVIDUAL AND GENERAL GALLANTRY

The following vivid account of the Neuve Chapelle battle which we have received from the Press Bureau, Simla, gives what is believed to be the first connected account of the deeds of individual Indian regiments engaged:—

Coming as it did after a long period of inactivity and concerned with trenches often waist deep with icy cold water, the battle of Neuve Chapelle has, in addition to the material advantage gained, been of value in proving, if proof were needed, that the morale of our officers and men, British and Indian, is proof against all undermining influences. This is the more satisfactory when we remember that all previous battles of the British Army are dwarfed as regards the numbers of men and guns engaged on both sides. Moreover, it is doubtful whether we have ever in our history attacked more formidable positions than those held by the Germans round Neuve Chapelle.

Between the British position and the village of Neuve Chapelle, the ground is for the most part flat and devoid of natural cover except such as is afforded by an occasional dip or bank. At a short distance beyond the village the country rises gradually to a ridge which forms an arc of a circle between Illies and Aubers, both of which places were occupied by the enemy. Between Illies and Aubers lies a plateau. The ground then slopes towards Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing, all of which are large and wealthy towns still in German hands. A vast cordon of German trenches protected Neuve Chapelle, extending from the Moulin de Pietre on the north-west to the stronghold nicknamed Port Arthur which lies in the neighbourhood of the cross roads where the main road La Bassee-Estaires joins with the Rue Du Bois. To reach the ridge between Illies and Aubers, it was necessary to capture Neuve Chapelle, and surprise was a most vital essential.

POSITIONS OF THE INDIANS.

The troops detailed for the operations consisted of the 4th Corps and the Indian Corps, the latter on the right and the former in the centre and on the left. The front of the Indian Corps, after a necessary adjustment, extended through Port Arthur to a point on the La Bassee-Estaires Road, slightly west of Neuve Chapelle. The Corps consisted of the Lahore and Meerut Division, composed of the following Brigades:—Jullundar, Dehra Dun, Sirhind, Ferozpore, Garhwal and Bareilly.

Each Brigade was composed of from four to five battalions and in each Brigade was included a battalion of Territorial Infantry. The concentration took place on the 7th March, the Meerut Division being in advance. The heavy artillery of the Indian Corps, with additions, was grouped under Brig-General Franks, R.A., and was ordered to support the Indian Corps, the remainder of the artillery of both Divisions was to be gradually brought into action in selected positions. During the night of 9th March the Garhwal Brigade of the Meerut Division, which was to form the assaulting Brigade, was moved into position with the Dehra Dun Brigade in support.

Early on 10th March the Jullundur Brigade of the Lahore Division was moved up to Vieille Chapelle and the Sirhind Brigade was placed in support, with the Ferozpore Brigade in Army Reserve.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

The scene on the night of 9th March on the roads leading to the front almost baffled description and would perhaps have given, could they have witnessed it, food for thought to the Germans who were led by their spies to believe that the links of the Empire would not stand the strain of a great war. Throughout the night endless streams of British and Indian soldiers followed onwards. Here one could see the sturdy Gurkha in his slouch hat, his beloved kukri pulled round so as to be more easily gripped, with keen eyes and the gait of a born shikari. Next would appear the stout lads from Leicestershire swinging forward with a laugh and a jest to whatever the coming day might bring. Then we saw the tall Sikh, towering a head and shoulders above the Gurkha and marching with the pride of a martial race showing in every movement. These were followed, perhaps, by the Territorials, London lads, whose eyes twinkled as they passed a motor bus with the familiar legend "Victoria" still visible.

And so on throughout the night.

The variety seemed endless, but different as they were in race, the faces of all, fair or dark, were but one expression, that of an intense keenness to get to grips with the enemy. Up to midnight the sky had been quite clear but the morning of the 10th March broke in cold damp mist.

The first growling boom of a British gun broke the morning stillness followed by another and then another.

THE OBJECTIVE.

For nearly two hours this continued intermittently, marking the progress of registration of targets with a view to the accomplishment of final objectives which were briefly as follows:—

To destroy the obstacles on the front to be assaulted.

To demolish the enemy in the trenches.

To build up a curtain of fire in the rear of the enemy's trenches in order to prevent the bringing up of reserves.

To cover the Southern Section which was not attacking.

To engage the enemy's batteries.

AN AMAZING BOMBARDMENT.

At 7-30 a.m., all was ready and the amazing bombardment began. No such concentration of guns had ever been seen in the history of the British Army. The effect of the fire on the enemy's trenches can be pictured by the fact that numbers of Germans are stated to have gone mad on the spot, and to have wandered off, such of them as escaped, over the surrounding country. The first phase of the bombardment occupied thirty-five minutes. Part of this period was occupied in demolishing the enemy's wire entanglements, an operation which was, as far as might be, successfully performed.

This being accomplished the 18-pounders covered the ground held by the enemy and the Southern flank in order to prevent the bringing up of re-inforcements.

During this time also howitzers shelled the trenches which were to be attacked.

The assaulting battalions were packed together in the trenches awaiting the signal and eagerly watching the effect of our shells. The scene that met their eyes was awe-inspiring in its horrer. Terrific explosions never ceased for a second, the German lines which, a few seconds before the bombardment commenced, appeared hazily through the mist, were now enveloped in a dense pall of smoke. Masses of earth mixed with the shattered remains of human bodies were hurled many feet into the air. In some places where the opposing trenches were closest to each other, our men were covered with flying earth, and in many cases be-spattered with blood from the shapeless human debris which were hurled through the air. At one point the upper half of a German officer with his cap still jammed down on his head was sent hurtling into our trenches.

LEAPING TO THE ASSAULT.

At 8-5 a.m. the officers gave the signal along the British lines. The Garhwal Brigade leaping out of their trenches, rushed to the assault of the enemy's position opposite the front which we had been holding along the La Bassee Road. The order of battalions from right to left was as follows:—

1st Bn. 39th Garhwal Rifles.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
2nd Bn. 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Bn. 39th Garhwal Rifles.

The 3rd London Regiment (Territorials) was in Brigade Reserve. At this juncture our artillery lengthened their fuzes and directed their fire on to Neuve Chapelle to keep the road open for our infantry after success should have crowned their attack of the enemy's front line of trenches. The assault was successful from the start. The 2/39th Garhwalis encountered severe machine gun and rifle fire, but pushed on unflinchingly and by 8-30 a.m. had taken the fourth German trench which was their first objective. Thence they sent forward scouts and the work of consolidating the position which they had captured was commenced. At the same time the battalion pushed on to the outskirts of Neuve Chapelle, where it re-formed having taken three machine guns and over 180 prisoners.

PLUCKY GURKHAS.

The 2/3rd Gurkhas took the German trenches in their front in grand style, capturing two machine guns. A company of the 3rd London Regiment and one of the 2/9th Garhwalis remaining to consolidate the position, the battalion swept onwards, wheeled to the right, crossed the Rue du Bois and arrived at the line of the former British trench, east of Neuve Chapelle. Here they entrenched themselves and established connection with the Rifle Brigade on the north.

The meeting of the Rifle Brigade and of a Gurkha regiment in a battle in France is for reasons known to History a meeting of dramatic interest. Their association dates back to the Siege of Delhi, where the sister corps the 60th Rifles and the 2nd Gurkhas, then the Sirmur Battalion, were brigaded and made glorious history together.

In the meantime the 2nd Leicesters, a battalion which, throughout the campaign, has most nobly upheld the traditions of the British Army, had carried their objective with a rush and entrenched themselves. Private William Buckingham of this regiment has now received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty in rescuing and rendering aid to the wounded whilst exposed to heavy fire, especially at Neuve Chapelle on March 10th and 12th. In all these assaults our plans had worked perfectly. Our troops were practically unimpeded by the enemy's wire entanglements which had been almost completely demolished by our artillery.

GARHWALIS CUT OFF.

The 2/39th Garhwalis alone encountered any serious fire before the first trench was reached.

It became clear that the enemy had managed to re-occupy that part of their front trench before the Garhwalis could reach it. Unfortunately, however, at the very commencement of the assault, the 1/39th Garhwalis took a wrong initial direction and, instead of keeping their left fixed on the River Des Layes, swung to the right.

Here they were met by a heavy riffe and machine gun fire and found that the obstacles in this sector had not been destroyed by our artillery fire, while the enemy's trench was practically untouched. The officers of the leading companies were killed at once and a check was caused. The casualties, both of British Officers and of India ranks, were very heavy at this point. Moreover, when at last, with the greatest gallantry the trench was reached and taken, it was only to find that the battalion was cut off from the rest of our troops by the section of German trench which the Garhwalis' wrong direction had left intact.

There was thus a gap which was held by the enemy between the Garhwalis and the 2nd Leicesters on their left. This gap was full of Germans who continued to fight and were causing great trouble. Bombing parties of the 2nd Leicesters were led down the trench by Captain Romilly who shot five Germans with his revolver. By dint of hand-grenades and bayonet work they gradually forced the Germans back along their trench. The delay was costing us dear and it was imperative to close the gap at all costs.

THE GAP CLOSED.

Two companies of the last Seaforth lent from the Dehra Dun Brigade, in co-operation with two companies of the 3rd London Regiment and one company of the 1/39th Garhwalis which had remained behind in Port Arthur, made a gallant frontal and flank attack which finally carried this section of the trench and the gap was closed.

120 Germans surrendered at this point. This small portion of the general battle is typical of the many bloody hand to hand fights in which our men are engaged.

On the left were the Leicesters ensconced in the trench which they had so gallantly taken, on the right the Garhwalis sorely battered but still unshaken. Between these two, however, was a great gulf fixed and the gulf was full of Germans burning to avenge the loss of their comrades. Effort after effort was made to dislodge the enemy for his fire enfilading our trenches on both flanks, was both causing us serious loss and was delaying the whole advance.

One can imagine the gallant little bomb party of the 2nd Leicesters, creeping with the stealthy tread and firm purpose of the tiger which forms their badge. One can see their bombs hurtling through the air, then a deafening crash, and bits of humanity fly into the air. But the enemy is no whit less determined than our men, and, although some of them are driven out into the open, there to be shot, bayonetted or kukried, the main body still cling tenaciously to their vantage ground. Next one sees the lads of the 3rd Londons and the steady little hillmen of the 1/39th Garhwalis tearing across the bullet-swept plan to deliver a frontal assault, bayonets down but hearts up, men droping as they come, but never their spirits. On the flank come the gallant Seaforths whose record in this war is that they have never left a trench they were ordered to hold and have never failed to reach a trench they were ordered to attack. A few moments more and with hoarse shouts the two sides meet.

A little of the sharp bayonet work and the trench is won. Up go the German hands and a further addition is made to the roll of prisoners.

THE FIGHT IN NEUVE CHAPELLE.

All this time our artillery had been busy with Neuve Chapelle itself. Outside the village many of our men were standing in the open laughing and jocking. Overhead shrieked the huge howitzer shells, to burst in the crackling village. The Germans had turned many of the houses into veritable redoubts. Machine guns bristled everywhere. The capture of such a place must always be terrible both for the assailants and the defenders. Up and down the streets the battle raged. The guttural shouts of the Germans mixed with the clearer tones of our men, and the savage squeals of the Gurkhas as kukri in hand they carved their way through a succession of houses, where the enemy were giving trouble.

At last it was over, the prisoners were fetched out and our men had time to look round them; what they say defies description. From a neat little townlet of the ordinary French kind with its paved main street in which stood a number of the pretty little villas so dear to the French heart, which its spired church keeping watch over generations of its dead, all that was left of Neuve Chapelle had been converted into a howling, raging wilderness of destruction. Of the church nothing remained but a grim skeleton. The churchyard was pitted, and ploughed up by shells which, while seeking the living, were no respectors of the dead. Many graves had been burst open and their ghastly contents hurled into view. Around them lay the still figures of the latest victims of the destroyer.

But through it all one saw in the faces of the victors the look of exultations which told its own tale of one more step taken towards avenging the murder of the aged, the violation of women and girls, the slaughter of innocent children, the assassination and torture of the wounded which have marked the path of the Germans.

THE REMAINDER OF THE ATTACK.

It is now time to watch the progress of the remainder of the attack.

As the Garhwal Brigade advanced, the Dehra Dun Brigade was moved up in support. At 10-45 a.m. the Jullundur Brigade was ordered to move to Richebourg St. Vaast, and at 2-30 p.m. the Sirhind Brigade also advanced. At 11 a.m. all was ready for the Dehra Dun Brigade, (less the 1st Seaforths detached to assist the 139th Garhwalis) to issue from their trenches on the La Bassee Road to commence their attack on the Bois du Biez. This, however, could not take place until the gap in the line between the Leicesters and Garhwalis had been captured. It was not till after 1-30 p.m. that the deployment for attack along the road running south-west of Neuve Chapelle was completed, the Dehra Dun Brigade being in advance, with two battalions of the Jullundur Brigade in support. By 5 p.m. it was getting dark but the troops advanced and at 5-30 p.m. they reached the River Layes without encountering any opposition.

Here they laid eight bridges and pushed on, now in complete darkness, towards the Bois du Biez which was their objective. the advance was regulated by a burning house at the extreme north-west corner of the wood.

At about 6-30 p.m. the leading company 2/2nd Gurkhas crossed the road, occupied some of the houses and began to dig themselves in at the edge of the Bois du Biez. The 1/9th Gurkhas also got to the edge of the wood but were harassed by machine gun fire from their left rear. At this point a few Germans were captured.

The Brigade being then in an isolated position and under heavy flank fire, Brigadier-General Jacob was forced to withdraw and the Brigade dug itself in behind the line of the River Layes at about 8 p.m.

THE POSITION AT 9 P.M.

At 9 p.m. on 10th March the situation was as follows:—

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dun Brigade (less 1st Seaforths) dug in on the line of the River Layes, south-east of the village of Neuve Chapelle.

Garhwal Brigade (plus 1st Seaforths) holding and consolidating a line parallel to and about 200 yards east of the road leading from Neuve Chapelle to Port Arthur, its right practically on the La Bassee Road.

Bareilly Brigade in original trenches along the Rue du Bois.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Jullundur Brigade (temporarily with Meerut Division) on the Rue des Berceaux and in Neuve Chapelle.

Sirhind Brigade Vieille Chapelle, etc.

Ferozepore Brigade in reserve.

The night passed uneventfully, but the work of consolidating all the positions captured went on incessantly.

The early morning of 11th March was misty and artillery observation was greatly hampered in consequence hence effective fire could not be brought to bear on the points from which the enemy was holding up the attack. At this juncture the Sirhind Brigade was advanced.

Orders were issued for the attack on the Bois due Biez to be renewed by the Dehra Dun and Jullundur Brigades. The two Brigades formed up, but were unable to advance owing to the heavy fire directed on their left flank from the same points as in the morning. Nothing further could be done that afternoon so orders were issued for the relief of the Dehra Dun Brigade. This and other moves were carried out at nightfall, the Ferozepore Brigade reaching Richebourg by 7 a.m. on the 12th March.

At nightfall on 11th March, the situation was as under:—

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dun Brigade moving back.

Garhwal Brigade holding the line taken on 10th March.

Bareilly Brigade holding the original line on the Rue du Bois.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Ferozepore Brigade in reserve.

Jullunder Brigade in the vicinity of Rue Bacquerot.

Sirhind Brigade in Neuve Chapelle.

ATTACK ON THE BOIS DU BIEZ.

During the night the Jullundur Brigade sustained about 300 casualties as it was moving up into Neuve Chapelle during a heavy bombardment of the village. Orders were issued at 3 a.m. for the attack on the Bois du Biez to be resumed on 12th March. Unfortunately the elements were once more against us. Owing to the mist, it was impossible to complete the artillery registration in time and the attack had to be postponed for two hours. The proceedings on the afternoon of the 11th emphasised the extreme difficulty of dealing with a stubborn enemy in such flat country. Each house or group of houses scattered about the plain constituted a veritable fortress for the enemy's machine guns and could only be taken in detail after fierce hand to hand fights and with heavy losses. Had it not been for the delay thus caused, it is that the ridge between Illise and Aubers might have been taken immediately after the capture of Neuve Chapelle itself. As it was the Gurkhas on the right had on the 10th got into the Bois du Biez, but were enfiladed by the Germans at a bridge over the small stream called the River Layes and were unable to hold on. At 5-20 a.m. on the 11th and again at 9 a.m. the enemy launched strong counter-attacks, against our left to the east of Neuve Chapelle, and on the right to the south of Port Arthur. Before it was really light, the Germans opened a heavy artillery fire on Neuve Chapelle and it was at once evident that this was a harbinger of one of their sledge hammer blows.

At 5-20 a.m. great masses of grey clad figures appeared before our lines. It was afterwards found that they were composed of various units of the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division and others which had been rushed up from Roubaix.

A WITHERING FIRE.

By some unaccountable error, the German staff appears to have believed that our line of defence was further back than it really was. The result was, that, at one point, the enemy appeared in column of route, a mounted officer being seen in their midst. They advanced in dense masses at the peculiar sort of jog trot affected by the German infantry when assaulting, with their usual hoarse shouts of hurrah. In such crowds were they that, to an onlooker, it seemed almost impossible that any fire, however vigorous, could stop them. The Machine gun is, however, a most deadly weapon as we have so often found to our cost.

The enemy were met by the fire of over twenty of these guns in addition to a withering rifle fire.

The effect was magical. At one moment the whole earth seemed to be moving towards our lines, such was the effect of the dense sea-like masses. The next moment the masses had simply ceased to exist. Nothing but piles of wriggling, heaving contorted bodies lay heaped on the ground, from which proceeded shrieks, groans and oaths. The wounded tried to shelter themselves behind parapets of their dead comrades, while those who were still able to do so attempted, in frenzied haste, to dig themselves in. For hours afterwards wounded Germans continued to crawl into our lines where, instead of being bayonetted or having their brains bashed out with the butt end of a rifle, as so frequently happens when the circumstances are reversed, they were well cared for and sent off in ambulances. The enemy's losses during these attacks, coupled with those caused by the heavy artillery fire which we poured into the Bois du Biez, must have been enormous.

Over two thousand dead Germans were seen in front of the Indian Corps while, for days afterwards, the enemy was removing bodies from the wood to bury them in the fields behind it.

HEROIC DEEDS.

To resume, our attack was ordered to commence at 1 p.m. The preliminary artillery bombardment began at 12-30 p.m., under cover of which the troops advanced to the trenches of the Garhwal Brigade. At 1 p.m. the Jullundur and Sirhind Brigades sprang from the trenches, but immediately found themselves exposed to a shattering enfilade fire from both flanks. The 4th Corps was unable to advance for the same reason, and our left flank was thus much exposed.

Our men made the most gallant endeavours to advance which always ended in heavy losses and the attempt had to be abandoned. At 3-15 p.m. orders were received to carry the Bois du Biez at all costs. The Dehra Dun Brigade was ordered back to Richebourg St. Vaast, while the Lahore Division was to push on for the wood. The casualties during the morning had been extremely heavy. By 5 p.m. further serious casualties had occurred, one regiment then mustering only five British Officers, seven Indian Officers and 130 men. The casualties of the Jullundur Brigade on the 12th March were also serious. Deeds of heroism were innumerable during the battle and, for one that has come to notice, many must remain unsung.

Subadar Parbhat Chand of the 59th Rifles, a regiment which covered itself with glory during the fight, finding that all the British Officers had been killed or wounded, took command and got the men into the trenches where he re-organised them.

He then found that the British Officer with the maxims was killed, so he took command of the guns himself. For this, Subadar Parbhat Chand received the Military Cross.

As an example of the utter fearlessness and absence of self-consideration displayed by our officers and men when the lives of their comrades are in danger, the case of Private T. Higgins of that very gallant regiment, the 1st Manchesters deserves record. On 12th March Private Higgins observed a wounded man lying outside. Without a moment's thought for himself, he went out and commenced to render first aid. The wounded man was again hit and again Higgins bandaged him. He then managed to get the man back under cover.

Subsequently Private Higgins brought in several wounded men under heavy fire. For these repeated acts of gallantry, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

CONSOLIDATION OF POSITIONS.

To return to the main story, after a fresh artillery bombardment of the Bois du Biez which commenced at 5-30 p.m. the Lahore Division, now again under its own commander made a determined effort to carry the wood. The attack met with no greater success than the first. It was found that the enemy's frontal and enfilade machine gun and rifle fire had not been sufficiently reduced and advice was impossible. At 10 p.m. orders were received from the 1st Army Commander to stop further active operations and to consolidate all captured positions.

During the whole of these operations the original line of trenches were held by the Bareilly Brigade which behaved, as usual, with great gallantry under a severe artillery fire which continued almost throughout the 10th, 11th and 12th March. The Brigade had also to deal with repeated attacks by the enemy's infantry. The artillery fire was especially directed on Port Arthur, the Orchard and the Crescent where, particularly on the morning of the 10th March, when the positions were crowded with troops of the assaulting force, the casualties were heavy. It was during this period that Lieutenant G. A. Cammell 44th Batty. R.F.A. and Private V. Thompson, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch distinguished themselves by the performance of acts of signal bravery. On the 10th while the attack on the enemy's position was in progress, Lieutenant Cammell, who had been observing the fire of his battery from a trench at Port Arthur, found his occupation gone as the telephone wires had been cut and the preliminary bombardment had ceased.

Just then he noticed that the second line of the 1/29th Garhwalis, having lost all its British Officers, was unable to advance. Without a moment's hesitation, Lieutenant Cammell leaped upon the parapet and calling on the Garhwalis to follow him, advanced under a very heavy fire with four men. He fell wounded after going about 20 yards, as also did three of the four men with him. Private Thompson, seeing him fall, at once left his trench and succeeded in bringing Lieutenant Cammell in, being wounded himself in so doing.

For these acts of gallantry and self-sacrifice, Lieutenant Cammel received the Distinguished Service Order and Private Thomson the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the operations of the Bareilly Brigade, that a Territorial Regiment, the 4th Battalion Black Watch, was for the first time in its service employed in the front line, being ordered to occupy under a heavy fire the trenches captured from the Germans. It performed this duty with the efficiency and dash which characterise the work of the Territorials no less than that of the Regular Army.

FIGHTING ON THE 12TH.

On 12th March at about 5-30 a.m., the enemy was observed to be collecting in considerable numbers in front of the Brigade, while the German artillery displayed increased activity. Our guns at once opened fire on the enemy's line in front of Port Arthur. A heavy attack was then launched by the enemy against Port Arthur, and the Crescent. The enemy showed great determination and, in spite of heavy losses, succeeded in getting to within a hundred yards of our line where by 6-25 a.m. the attack was finally stopped and the enemy retired. A party of Germans however, took possession of one of our disued trenches and began to give considerable trouble.

The trench mortars were turned on to them, a counter-attack was made and the whole party, seventy-one in number was captured. At 10-35 a.m. two German officers were seen to get over their parapet and advance waving to their men to follow them. None followed, however, and both officers were shot. Heavy shelling of our position continued till about 1 p.m., when the enemy made another, but a less serious, attack, which was repulsed by machine gun and rifle fire. During the night of 12th the Brigade was re-inforced by detachments of various units and the night passed comparatively quietly, as did also the following day. In the early morning of 13th March, the Brigade was relieved, having suffered severe casualties and held the line with great gallantry throughout the three days of the battle.

This concluded the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

THE HOLDING ATTACKS.

It is not within the scope of this article to give any account of the "holding" attacks made by our troops at La Bassee and St. Eloi. The bravery displayed at those points was on a par with that of our men at Neuve Chapelle, and their losses, heavy as they were, obtained commensurate results. The enemy was deceived as to the point of our real attempt and was prevented from despatching re-inforcements to Neuve Chapelle. The material results of the operations were manifold,

They deprived the enemy of a series of extremely strong positions.

The line held by the Indian Army Corps was advanced by about one thousand yards in the north.

The dangerous salient of Port Arthur which had always been a weak point in our line was straightened out.

Moreover, our surprise of the enemy disorganised his forces from Ypres to south of the La Bassee Canal.

By it, in addition, the enemy was prevented from sending troops from our front against the French in the south.

Our losses were heavy, but those of the enemy were infinitely more serious.

As mentioned before, it was estimated that at least two thousand German dead lay in front of the Indian Corps alone, while 12 officers, 617 men and five machine guns were captured by us.

Our losses in killed amounted to 41 British Officers, 364 other British ranks, 22 Indian Officers and 408 other Indian ranks.

The total wounded and missing of all ranks British and Indian was 3,398. Of these 92 were British Officers, only one missing, and 38 were Indian Officers, two missing.

RIFLEMAN GOBAR SINGH NEGI.

In connection with the special mention of the 2nd Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles, the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi of the battalion for most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle.

During the attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered the enemy's main trench. He was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. Unfortunately this brave man was killed during the engagement. Every branch of the service has its own records of heroism and devotion to duty during the battle.

The Flying Corps sailing unperturbed over the enemy's lines, shells bursting all around them, their machines hit time after time, still coolly making the observations which were to prove of much inestimable value to their comrades below.

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THE STRONG LINE FOR AMERICA.

NO TIME FOR FUTILE PRATINGS.

Captain Wiener, the well-known American military expert and writer, contributes the following article to "Land and Water." He held a commission in the British Army during the South African war, when he was twice mentioned in dispatches. His views as an American citizen have special interest at the present moment.

It would be well if Americans ceased to gaze on the surface of things only—it would be well if they looked closely into the nature of the great cataclysm that is taking place not only on the plains of Europe, but in many other quarters of the inhabited globe. For the moment the United States might be styled the playground of the world, for there no sounds of guns fired in anger are heard, no cries of outraged womanhood, none of the miseries of absolute devastation. Yet this liberty from the horrors of conflict may well be but a momentary respite. Should the Teutonic races win through on their policy of "blood and iron," America will have but a few brief years of culpable peace; in the end Prussian military domination will hold her in its grasp as the ice holds the polar seas.

It would be well, while there is yet time, to take these things to heart. *And to act.* For never again—if true civilisation and enlightened progress is throttled now—will we, the citizens of the United States, have such great forces acting in unity with ourselves. That may appear a selfish viewpoint to take. But policy is destiny in this, as in all else. Still, let us look at the other side of the picture. If we Americans now stand aside and allow other Powers to fight our battles, as well as their own, what will be the result? Will these nations, as victors, look up to Americans? Will they even regard them as friendly equals? Why should they? They will have suffered much hardship, much travail; the agony and horror they have passed through will take many years to heal. If America selfishly and superficially stands aside, it is true she may not suffer loss in the field; but will she not be made to feel in time to come how cowardly and how unfriendly her action has been?

The world is out of joint. It is no time to fall back upon "quack cures," if true understanding is to be preserved among peoples; and if the Germanic race is to be saved from itself, there is now but one cure, and one alone—it is by application of the surgeon's knife.

We of the United States are far too apt to boast of manly qualities, the freedom of our institutions, the liberty of our personalities, and let it end thus in windy and futile pratings. Such exhibitions will cause us little benefit in time to come, unless backed by resolute and virile action. We must not let pass this golden opportunity of aiding in the righting of the world's affairs, of doing our share in cutting out the canker of a malignant growth in the side of universal friendship and true brotherhood.

We are fond of talking of effete Europe, but where would the United States be if England, France, and Russia—not forgetting valiant little Belgium—had sunk into a state of atrophy? For is there really a sane statesman, even a sane citizen, among us who could truthfully state that in his opinion the Teutonic races would have waited to cross the Atlantic in order to occupy Canada and Brazil? Waited for what, forsooth? The pleasure of the United States! No; we would have been trampled under the iron heel of Potsdam just as ruthlessly as was Belgium and Poland. Are we Americans such fools that we won't admit these things even to ourselves?

Why, then, do we try to screen ourselves behind a wall of evasion? If we were such dullards a few brief months ago as to believe the Germanic races loved us better than other nations, surely the scales have by now fallen from our eyes? We need only to look at the scurvy and virulent cartoons in their public Press to see how we the regarded now that our neutrality cannot be used as a catspaw in their favour. Nor is even this neutrality respected. The German Ambassador and his entire staff are implicated in the most damnable underhand acts against us; nor does it stop at that. This gentleman and his staff are engaged in trying to bolster up, both officially and privately, a pestiferous propaganda in our country and against friendly Powers in a most mendacious and improper manner; what wonder if we finally *insist* upon his immediate recall? Of the extraordinary trio, Bernstorff, Munsterberg, and Dernberg, the latter alone will then remain to sway American public opinion improperly by gaseous lies and subterfuges.

The Government at Berlin not only laughs at the impropriety of the conduct of their representatives in America—it insults and allows to be insulted publicly in Berlin the U. S. Ambassador. All this might be set down to temporary and rabid madness. But there is no excuse for their presumptuous and murderous dictation in regard to the conduct of the war. They are without the pale of civilisation, outlaws of humanity, and must be treated as one treats a mad dog. They must be destroyed. Civilisation and barbarism, Rome and Carthage, cannot both exist.

These perfidious exponents of a brutal doctrine first of all declare a blockade that they can in no way enforce. They then affirm, against all accepted rules of International law, that they will sink all ships whatsoever found within a tremendous sea area, which they are good enough to term a "war zone." The United States' protests against this entirely novel and iniquitous treatmnet. Berlin laughs at us and our "quack" measures; she sinks two of our ships flying the national emblem. What do we do? Talk! We might be even forced to say something quite severe did the occasion arise again! And now she has sunk without warning of any kind a trans-Atlantic liner, involving the murder of many American citizens. Certainly it cannot be said that the "threats" delivered to the passengers in New York were proper "warning." It will not mitigate the sentence civilisation will pass on the wholesale murder of undefended "neutrals." Yet it is proposed that the Executive in Washington should send a query to Berlin asking if this ghoulish deed was, in fact, intended! No wonder that Europe is taking us for a useless lot of money-grubbers; this is what we are certainly degenerating into. Why not take our stand—a manly and a chivalrous stand? I'm afraid that if we do not there will be but few that will remain proud of being Americans. That is not a pleasant prospect to true patriots.

So if we finally wake up to a proper sense of our honour and declare war on these brutal buccaneers, what will transpire? First and foremost we shall be doing our duty to civilisation. We shall be doing our apportioned share in bringing to a close within the speediest time a conflict of great suffering. We shall at the close of this conflict be on an equal footing with the other friendly nations. Politically, we shall be in a position of tremendous and almost unequalled strength. Is this not worth while? But far and away more important, more advantageous, and greater for us in a myriad ways will be the comradeship and federated understanding between ourselves and the friendly nations—a real contribution towards the peace of the world.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT MANSION HOUSE.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND WELL-TO-DO GERMANS.

A meeting of women was held in the Mansion House, London, on May 13, to protest against the continued presence in the community of the alien enemy. The Egyptian Hall was crowded with women to its utmost extent.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the meeting had been convened to support and enforce the petition to Parliament of the women of Great Britain and Ireland calling attention to the great number of alien enemies who were still at large, and the enormous danger and peril from espionage which their presence suggested.

Lady Glanusk moved a resolution calling upon the Government to take the necessary steps to free the country from the menace of the alien enemy in our midst. She said we stood in very much the same position as Belgium stood last July. Germans and naturalised Germans had been at work here all the time, controlling our banks, our press, our great clearing-houses. Everything in England seemed to be controlled by Germans or naturalised Germans. She had received a letter from a survivor of the Lusitania asking her to try to imagine his feelings on finding himself in an hotel in Ireland owned by a German.

Lord Charles Beresford declared that we were fighting the most ferocious, the most barbarous, and the most odious enemies that there had ever been on God's earth. We had Germans everywhere in positions and businesses, and every man had his appointed place. There had been signalling on the coast; that was not denied; and signalling was still going on. By far the most dangerous enemies we had in our midst were the rich, independent naturalised Germans of high social position. He wanted these to declare which side they were on. If they had come over here to become Britishers, then they were very bad Germans. He wanted to know what the German Privy Councillors were doing in this matter who had not had the good taste to do what Prince Louis of Battenberg had done and throw up their positions.

Lord Charles Beresford continued that they should not underrate the Zeppelins and their carrying power. With a fair wind and other advantages the Zeppelins could come to London, and his idea was that they would come. If they came here they must come with bombs; they would come with fire bombs and they would light up London, and as sure as they lighted up London, these alien enemies would be lighting up in other ways. Every German throughout the whole Empire should now be considered an enemy. Whether he was naturalised or not he was a German.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P., said that the Germans had entered into every sphere of our life as a nation in a way which it was almost impossible for us to realise.

A lady in the audience stood up excitedly and asked: "Are the banners of those two murderers still hanging in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, or will the women of England have to go and take them down?" (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., said that the brutal savagery of Germany marked and unashamed, had aroused and outraged the conscience of the world. We should not stain our national honour by following their example; but that was no reason why we should not take every precaution to ensure our national safety at home.

Mr. Henry Dalziel, M.P., said that he regretted to see the carping criticism in some quarters of Mr. Bonar Law. He could say with truth that never had Mr. Bonar Law's reputation been higher in the House of Commons, and he believed in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen than at the present moment. (Applause.)

Sir Henry then gave a summary of the Premier's announcement in the House of Commons and this was received with great enthusiasm.

A SLACKER WORM.

"At present our billet is just behind the firing-line, and in a field at the side there is a pond with some jack bannocks in it," writes a Warwickshire Territorial to his parents, quoted by the "Birmingham Post." "One of our chaps organised a fishing contest, the entrance fee being 1d. Imagine twenty chaps, all armed with sticks, pins, bits of cotton, and worms, pulling out jack bannocks as fast as they can. Of course, I had the usual luck and didn't get a prize. *I don't think my worm was trying.*" No doubt even a worm will turn when asked to carry on "business as usual" in war-time.

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